The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

THE TARIFF BILL GOES TO THE HOUSE THIS WEEK.

President Cleveland Will Send the Hawiian Documents to the Senate.—Internal Revenue Bill Near Completed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—President Cleveland was no more disturbed by the seeming discourtesy of the Senate in adopting a resolution, asking for copies of all State department documents relating to Hawaii, than he was by the senseless clamor which followed the publication of Secretary Gresham's recommendation on the same subject some weeks ago. Before the resolution was introduced he had given orders that all the documents be copied for the purpose of sending them to Congress with the special message on the subject which he stated in his annual message would shortly be sent in. The message and accompanying documents are all ready and they will go to the Senate this week, and some of those documents will not make pleasant reading for Republicans, either in or out of Congress. They will show a long series of plotting that is entirely opposite to what has always been the recognized foreign policy of the United States.

Your correspondent had a little chat with Chairman Wilson concerning the tariff bill. He said that the bill would be reported to the House this week, probably on Wednesday, and that he had been agreeably surprised at the weakness of the Democratic opposition to the bill. The question of submitting the bill to a Democratic caucus is still an open one. Personally Mr. Wilson is indifferent, being perfectly satisfied to leave it to his Democratic colleagues to decide whether to hold a caucus on the bill or not. He thinks that the permanent benefit which the bill will carry to millions of our people will far outweigh the hardships that it will temporarily impose on thousands, and that in the end it will generally be regarded as one of the best tariff laws ever placed upon our statute books. He looks for minor changes in the bill, both in the House and in the Senate, but not for any changes in its underlying principles—the wellfare of the masses rather than that of the favored few.

The internal revenue bill has not been entirely completed, but it probably will be this week. It has been definitely decided to double the tax on cigarettes; to tax playing cards, and to tax inheritances. The income tax is still undecided, but the probability is that the tax on net incomes of corporations, which was first agreed upon by the committee, will remain in the bill, the understanding being that those members of the committee who favor a personal income tax instead will be at liberty to offer that as a substitute for the corporation income tax and leave it to a majority of the House to decide which, if either of them shall remain in the bill. Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, who is recognized as the leader of the Democrats on the Ways and Means committee who favor the personal income tax, has not abandoned hope of winning in the committee. He said on the subject: "The fact that the corporation tax would pear heavily on many people with very limited means, while the individual tax would be collected from the wealthy who escape taxation in many forms, is having its influence. If the tax is levied on individual incomes the rich will then pay their proper proportion which they do not at present and would not under the corporation tax." A compromise has been suggested by which both corporation and individual incomes will be taxed.

The first result of the work of the joint Congressional committee which has for months been investigating the methods of the executive departments of the government will be seen when the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill is reported to the House. That bill will make some radical changes in several of the Departments, all in the interest of economy and a more prompt transaction of public business. Among these changes will be the abolishment of the postal note and of several bureaus of the Post Office department, the work of which is not considered necessary. This is only the beginning of the work of the committee, which has three expert accountants aiding it in locating all unnecessary handling of public accounts and duplication of work. Its intention is to put the government business upon the same basis as that of the railroad or other big private concerns before it gets through, but it is already finding it a hard task as the employees of the useless bureaus appear to have more Congressional friends than any other class of government employees.

Democrats in the House are determined that the bill admitting Utah to Statehood shall be passed, and if the Republicans persist in filibustering to prevent a vote upon it, as they did last week, it will be made a party question and forced to a vote under an order from the committee on Rules.

The Senate will this week begin the consideration of the election repeal bill. Senator Hill will lead the Democratic forces.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD NEWS.

The Vanderbilts to Have a New Route to Chicago via Beech Creek.

The most important and significant piece of railroad construction in the United States at present is that which will next spring connect New Haven, on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie, with Clearfield, on the Beech Creek road.

The Beech Creek road is now operated to Mahaffey, 25 miles beyond Clearfield. There now remains but 25 miles of track to connect the Pittsburg Lake Erie and Beech Creek railroads.

Both roads are owned by the Vanderbilts. When the track is completed it will give the Vanderbilts access to some of the richest coal fields in Pennsylvania. More than that it will give them a new freight and passenger route from Chicago via Pittsburg and Philadelphia to New York.

The latter part of the route will be formed in connection with the Philadelphia & Reading and the Lehigh Valley. It will make a mileage from Chicago via Philadelphia to New York of less than 1,000 miles, almost exactly the present mileage of the Lake Shore & New York Central via Buffalo. By using the more direct and northern lines of the Reading and Lehigh Valley the mileage can be reduced to almost exactly the present mileage of the Pennsylvania between Chicago and New York.

This plan will be carried out in its entirety as early as possible next spring.

WHAT IS PERSONAL PROPERTY.

A Decision of the Courts Defining that Term.

According to the highest authorities and decisions, personal property in Pennsylvania is classed under three heads—property of a purely personal character called "goods and chattels;" property which savors of realty called "chattels real," and evidences of indebtedness, which are called "rights and credits." As it is often difficult to determine whether things found on the premises in case of death are real or personal estate, it is interesting to know just what the courts in this State have decided are personal property. They are:

"Purchase money due on a contract for the sale of land, renewable leases and good will of a place of business, the interest of a lessee in an unexpired term, standing timber bought with the intent of immediate removal, fallen timber, gas fixtures, chandeliers and gas pipes attached to a residence, machinery set up with the understanding that it may be removed, growing crops with reserved at an Orphans' Court sale, the way-going crop of a farm tenant, growing crops on devised lands, vested legacies and distributive shares due the decedent, land devised to be sold without limitation, rents accruing on a perpetual lease for minerals in the land, the periodical interest coming to a widow on a recognizance in partition, the income due a tenant for the life of another and arrearages of ground rent."

There are, of course, many other things, but this list will indicate that "personal property" means more than many people think it means, and is rather a broad and comprehensive term.—Philadelphia *Times*.

Sent to Washington.

The great tree of California at the World's Fair has been presented to the United States department of agriculture and has been sent from Chicago to Washington. At the latter place it will be set up on the south side of the principal building of the department of agriculture. It is twenty-eight feet in diameter and the spiral staircase will be readjusted there as it was at the World's Fair.

Drowned in Sight of Friends.

About noon on Monday Charles C. Walker a married man, twenty-three years old, broke through the ice while skating upon Penn's Creek, in Selinsgrove, Snyder county, and drowned in the presence of his companions.

The Weather.

The weather, the past 4 or 5 days has been fair for winter, and changeable from fair to cloudy. Since Monday it has moderated some and the rays of the sun melted the sonw on the roads and ended the sleighing.

——Piles of fall and winter goods at Lewins, Bellefonte. All latest styles and lowest prices to be had anywhere. Go and see before all gone.

THE JOHN BULL TRAIN.

The Old Locomotive and Cars on their Way East.

The old "John Bull" locomotive running under its own steam and drawing the two original Camden and Amboy railroad coaches arrived at Altoona Monday, from Chicago, where it had been on exhibition at the World's Fair, and was welcomed with much enthusiasm. The entire progress of the quaint old train over the Pittsburg division was almost as much of an ovation as when it passed over the same section of the line on the way to the fair in April last.

The train will run over the Middle division to Harrisburg on Tuesday, and on Wednesday morning at 6.50 it will leave Harrisburg for Washington via the Northern Central railway. It will arrive at Washington about four p. m. A committee from the national museum, of Washington, will meet the relic at Harrisburg and escort it back to its old quarters in that institution. The run to Washington will be made slowly and stops will be made at principal stations in order that the people may see the train. The old engine is behaving finely on its homeward trip.

NEW SHEEP LAW.

A Case of Interest to Sheep Raisers in the County.

The Punxsutawney *Spirit* says: James McCracken, of Jefferson county, had his flock of sheep chased by dogs a week ago. Although but two of them were killed Mr. McCracken claimed that the damage to the flock was more than the actual loss of the sheep. The township auditors were inclined to agree with him, but did not care to act solely upon their own judgment. A letter was therefore written to Hon. Frank N. Moore, of Bradford county, author of the new dog and sheep law, and a prominent lawyer in Brookville was also asked to give an opinion in the matter. Mr. Moore replied that the intent of the law was to cover all damages whatsoever from the killing, wounding or frightening of the sheep by the dogs. It is well known that pregnant ewes, after being chased by dogs, are very likely to lose their lambs, either by premature births or deformities that cause the lambs to die soon after birth. The damage is therefore a matter for auditors to judge, taking into consideration the number of pregnant ewes chased as well as the number of sheep killed or wounded. The attorney's opinion was to the same effect.

Souvenirs That Didn't Pay.

Contrary to the expectations of the World's Fair commissioners the souvenir Columbian coins did not prove to be extraordinarily popular. There is a general sentiment for souvenirs of some great event, but the commissioners overestimated that sentiment when they supposed that the people were willing to buy 5,000,000 coins at one dollar apiece when their face value was only half that amount and their bullion value considerably less. It is not surprising that many of these coins were never taken from the United States treasury, that many have been returned for redemption, and that steps are being taken looking towards their recoinage.

See the World's Fair for Fifteen Cents.

Upon receipt of your address and fifteen cents in postage stamps, we will mail you prepaid our Souvenir Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition, the regular price is fifty cents, but as we want you to have one, we make the price nominal. You will find it a work of art and a thing to be prized. It contains full page views of the great buildings, with descriptions of same, and is executed in highest style of art. If not satisfied with it, after you get it, we will refund the stamps and let you keep the book. Address

H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Holliday Item.

The hollidays are near, hence we trust not one of our subscribers over a year in arrears, will fail to do the fair thing by sending amount due before 1894 sets in. This all can do, and it will be a great favor which we shall appreciate.

Rumors of a New Railroad.

It is rumored that a railroad is to be built from Howard to Hublersburg, where it will connect with the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania. The distance between the two points is about five miles.

Grip at Lock Haven.

The grip is becoming epidemic in Lock Haven. Upwards of a dozen deaths have occurred and the majority of them have been of aged people.

—Poultry wanted for the holidays, at C. P. Long & Co's.

—Mens suspenders were 25 cents, now 10 cents, at C. P. Long & Co's.

COURT NEWS

THE TRIBUNAL OF JUSTICE STILL SITTING.

The Third Week of Court Began Monday Morning.—Cases Disposed of and Continued.

The first case up for trial last Wednesday afternoon was that of James and Lot Kimport vs. M. G. Brown, plaintiffs offer to amend the record, when defendant plead surprise and the case was continued at costs to plaintiffs.

Lot W. Kimport vs. M. G. Brown. Plea trespass, consumed the balance of the afternoon, and was continued until Thursday morning, and consumed the greater part of the day. This case was brought to recover triple damages for timber cut by the defendant on plaintiffs land in Harris township. The jury retired at 4.30 p. m. and returned a verdict for the defendant in the sum of $97.97.

Jonn C. Motz vs. Harvey Bishop. Plea, trespass. Harry Keller for the plaintiff and John G. Love for defendant. This is an action to recover damages for the burning of the stable, shingle shed, and saw mill of the plaintiff in the spring of 1891; ignited by live sparks from defendant's "dinkey" locomotive engine. Court adjourned till Friday morning at nine o'clock.

Friday morning. The case of J. C. Motz vs. Harvey continued until three o'clock, when it was submitted to the jury, who returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $100.

Judge Furst made an order for a special term of court, beginning on Monday, the 15th of January.

Foster Fannon by his next friend Robert Brennan vs. D. R. Thomas, plea, replevin. This action is brought to recover an iron gray horse, known as "Gray Hawk." This suit grew out of a horse trade in the spring of 1891. Court adjourned till Saturday morning.

Saturday morning. Foster Fannon vs. D. R. Thomas continued. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $160.

The State hospital for the insane at Danville, vs. overseers of the poor of Bellefonte borough. Plea assumpsit. This action is brought for the maintenance of insane persons sent to the institution by the Poor Overseers of Bellefonte. Verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for $843.84 subject to the points of law reserved by the court.

All jurors were discharged and court adjourned until afternoon, to hear petitions and arguments.

All cases for the second week of court not already reported, were disposed of as follows: J. H. Neidigh use of Rev. Isaac Krider vs. John T. McCormick, administrator of Benjamin Corl, plea, debt. Continued under terms of settlement.

The Frey Sheckler Co., a corporation organized under the laws of Ohio, having its principal office at Bucyrus, Ohio, vs. Julia D. Kitz, executrix of Wm. R. Miller, dec'd, trading and doing business as the estate of Wm. R. Miller, continued.

Carrie V. Wilson vs. Harry McAuley. Transferred to No. 3 of next weeks' list.

J. F. Megargle, J. H. Steel and C. D. Jones vs. James Ruth, E. M. Huyett, and J. E. Calbaugh, plea trespass, continued.

L. T. Munson trading as Munson Glass Co. vs. Robert McCalmont, Jane R. McCalmont and Rose Shortlidge, trading as McCalmont & Co., Plea, trespass, continued.

Jacob Garbrick vs. David Harter, plea, trespass, continued.

Jas. Higgins vs. Chas. A. Meck and M. F. Nagle, trading as Meck and Nagle, plea assumpsit, settled.

W. E. Church vs. Julia D. Kitz, executrix of the last will and testament of W. R. Miller, dec'd, plea assumpsit, continued.

Alfred Jones and W. E. Landon, trading as Jones and Landon now for the use of Alfred Jones vs. the Pennsylvania State College, plea assumpsit, continued.

Philip Collins vs. the Bellefonte Central R. R. Co., plea replevin, continued.

Conrad Immel vs. J. W. Beecher and C. K. Sober who survive W. Zimmerman late trading and doing business as Zimmerman, Beecher and Sober, plea assumpsit, continued.

Wm. F. Peters vs. Willis Weaver, and L. C. Bullock, plea replevin, continued.

Wm. C. Sheesley vs. J. R. Wolf, plea assumpsit, continued.

Geo. E. Rider, Jennie M. Rider, W. Rider, Sarah Johnson, widow, Emma J. Rider and Dolly M. Rider, to the use of Geo. E. Rider vs. Samuel Harpster, plea trespass, settled.

Sarah Matilda Richards vs. John B. Mattern, Miles Mattern, J. G. Mattern, and David Mattern, trading and doing business as Mattern Brothers, plea, assumpsit, continued.

Benjamin F. Nearhood vs. Jonathan Auman, plea assumpsit, continued.

Elizabeth D. Kunes vs. John B. Shaw, Emma Shaw, and Robert Shaw plea, ejectment, continued.

Monday morning court convened at 9.30 with Hon. John B. McPherson of Lebanon, specially presiding as President Judge, and Associates Riley and Faulkner on the bench.

The first case called was George W. Jackson vs. Nittany Valley R. R. Co., plea, trespass. This action is brought to recover damages for land taken by by the defendants on which plaintiff has an ore land lease, for the purpose of putting down their tracks. This case occupied Monday and Tuesday and on Wednesday morning was given to the jury, who returned a verdict for the defendants.

Lyman Korman vs. A. G. Morris, plea, trespass. This action is brought to recovor damages for loss of eye sight, caused by a premature explosion of a blast in defendant's stone quarry, near Bellefonte, on July 15, 1891. This case was on trial all day Wednesday.

LAWYER SHOOTS LAWYER.

New Bloomfield has a Sensation.—A Woman in the Case.

A shooting affair took place at New Bloomfield, Pa., in which a pretty woman is mixed up, on Saturday, and resulted in the serious wounding of District Attorney-elect Luke Baker, by J. W. Shull, a local lawyer and ex-district attorney. Jealousy for Mrs. Shull is alleged to be the reason for the affair.

Mr. Baker is a young lawyer and unmarried. He studied law with ex-Senator C. H. Smiley, whose office is just across the street from Shull's residence and office. The latter is the fortunate possesor of an interesting wife. It appears Mr. Shull thought that Baker was too lavish in his attentions upon his wife and remonstrated. Then, always having been friends, they became the bitterest enemies, and often, it is averred, the two lawyers would quarrel.

On Saturday morning as young Baker walked by the Shull residence the front door was open. He then threw several stones in the hallway, it is said. The angry husband darted out a minute later. He had a revolver in his hand. Baker ran up an alley and escaped. He went into his boarding house, which stands to the rear of Shull's home. Hoisting an upper-story window, Baker hurled a stone, it is alleged, at his antagonist, who stood in the street below.

Shull then raised his revolver and began to shoot, and fired six shots in quick succession. One bullet struck the district attorney-elect in the right wrist and plowed a little furrow up his arm. The ball was taken out at the elbow. Another bullet hit him in the right hip and caused a serious wound. The surgeon found the lead, and says the wounds are not necessarily fatal, altho the attorney is suffering a good deal. Shull has been arrested.

May Buy the Large Krupp Gun.

Agents for Krupp, the German gun manufacturer, came to Washington this week to negotiate the sale of the big gun that was on exhibition at the World's Fair. Army officers say that it is the most deadly instrument in the world. The Krupps are willing to sell it to our government for the cost of casting and transportation to this country, without reference to transportation to and from Chicago.

This valuation is said to be about $223,000, including turret and all other mountings. In order to secure the gun a bill appropriating the necessary amount for its purchase will have to be passed by both Houses of Congress. Before the gun is accepted it will have to be inspected by the Board of Ordinance and fortifications of the Army. The gun has already been thoroughly tested, but the owners express a willingness to have as many rounds fired as may be desired, at their expense. Each shot costs about $1,500. There has been some talk of locating the gun in New York Harbor should it be purchased.

How to Keep Frost Out.

Most modern cellars are largely built above ground, and though the wall be thoroughly baked, this made soil freezes through much more quickly, exposed to wind as it is, than that which has not been disturbed. But frost will rarely get into a cellar if on the inside wall a space is partitioned off a foot, or even less, wide, and extending down as far as the wall is exposed outside. This box should be filled with sawdust or some other non-conductor of heat. Such a protection excludes frost in winter better than the piles of badly smelling manure that are often employed for this purpose.

—Headquarters for holiday goods and fine presents at C. P. Long & Co's.

—Found, by C. P. Long & Co's, 648 handkerchiefs which can be bought now from 2½ cents up.

ARTICLES LOST AT THE FAIR.

Women the Boss Losers—Has any Centre Co. Lady Lost Anything?

If any of our lady readers who visited the World's Fair lost any article on the exposition grounds there are chances of her regaining it, if it has been found.

From the character of the articles found and left at the bureau for lost packages, it would seem the women come in far ahead for loosing articles.

The lost and found department at the Exposition has collected a motley variety of curiosities. There have been an average of two hundred articles lost each day of the Exposition and only one-half of these have been returned. One would suppose that umbrellas would constitute a larger part of this collection, but women's handbags take the lead, and these bags contain almost everything, from a piece of chewing gum to rolls of bills and railroad tickets, but unfortunately no name or address by which the owner can be identified. Visitors have not neglected to leave umbrellas, as about two thousand still remain uncalled for. The number of wraps that have been found would supply a good sized second hand clothing establishment, and in variety of cut and cost of material they would give points to any clothing establishment in the country. Most of the wraps are women's wear, but men have not been any too careful in forgetting their overcoats. Quite a number of watches have been reported as lost, but the number reported found has been small. Many lunches have strayed away, which is a surprise, as one would naturally suppose that such a package would be closely watched. One of the first curiosities added to the collection was a clothes wringer. A little later a policeman lost his billy and a Columbian guard his sword. Evidently the guard was too much mortified to confess his loss, but as his number was on it, it was returned to him. The Woman's building has led all buildings in the number of lost articles and the Art Gallery has been a close second to it. Now that the exposition is closed, this collection of articles will be classified and arranged and a full list published, so that people who have lost articles may have opportunity to reclaim them, but unless this is done within a certain time, an auction room will take possession of everything.

Depew's Hints to Young Men.

Chancey M. Depew is a philosopher as well as a wit. Nothing could be better than this definition of the material ambitions with which a young man should begin his career. Writing in Donahoe's Magazine on young men in politics, Mr. Depew says:

"Every young man should start out in life with three definite objects—first to secure an honest living; second, to secure an income large and permanent enough to support a family, and, third to lay up something for old age and the care of the helpless ones whom he may leave behind when he dies."

Any young man whose ideas as to what he is here for are at all hazy, will do well to cut this out and commit it to memory.

Both Legs Cut Off.

Jesse R. McCrum, aged twenty-one, an extra brakeman in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Huntingdon, was the victim of a terrible accident last Tuesday night. He was working with one of the shifting crews, and at the Broad Top cut he was jolted from a train in motion and fell to the tracks. The wheels of the front truck of a car passed over him and cut off both his legs, the left about two inches below the knee, and the right about five inches below the knee.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. J. D. Murray's Drugstore.

Died at Flemington.

Saturday afternoon Mary Deviney died at Flemington in her 94th year. Over seven years ago she fell and broke her leg which accident rendered her helpless.

Has Been Leased.

The Beech Creek railroad has been leased by the New York central for a period of ninety-nine years.

—The second lot of 18,000 pounds of salt will be sold cheap the next ten days, at C. P. Long & Co's.

—Headquarters for neck-wear; silk mufflers and silk handkerchiefs for gifts, at C. P. Long & Co's.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

A MASTER thief of Tecumseh, Mich., took his degree when he lugged off a beehive with its thousands of inhabitants.

ANDREW CARTEN, a Texan veteran, after carrying a Minie ball around in his head 29 years, now carries it in his pocket. It seems to be a lasting attachment.

IT is only the poorest classes in China who eat the flesh of old and tough dray horses. The well-to-do feast on the meat of a special breed of horses—small, delicate, and specially fattened for the market.

J. Q. A. PATTERSON, of San Francisco, builds houses in odd moments out of business hours. He has built fourteen, all without any assistance whatever, acting by turn as mason, carpenter and painter.

A LLANELLY preacher recently injured his nose and hastily stuck a piece of paper on the wound before entering the pulpit. When he came down to close range after service it was found that the paper was from the end of a spool and bore the legend "200 yards long."

FILLIPPE MARGANIS, the most famous brigand of modern Greece, who recently surrendered to the police, did so at the request of his wife. The latter wrote and told him that she was threatened with imprisonment, and to save her and her children she begged that he abandon his evil life and submit to the authorities. Marganis, who was thrifty, Quixotic and a politician, will be treated very leniently by the Greek authorities.

SOMEBODY curious in such little things has discovered that the letter N has a place somewhere in the name of each of the Presidents of the United States except Zachary Taylor, Rutherford B. Hayes and James A. Garfield (omitting Vice-Presidents who succeeded to the Presidency). This industrious person devolves no advantage therefrom, except the possible slight encouragement afforded to the small American boy, a natural born citizen, who has an N in his name.

LIEUT. C. L. COLLINS, Inspector of Small Arms Practice in the Department of the Colorado, says in his annual report that the competitions in target shooting have shown that men with light blue eyes rank highest, followed in their order by dark blue, slate blue, light brown, dark brown and black. In the colored troops light blue eyes again stand at the top. How large a proportion of the colored troops have light blue eyes is not stated in the published abstract of his report. Tall men shoot more accurately than short men.

A SETTLER named Lewis, living in a cabin on a tributary of the McKenzie, near Eugene, Ore., who had long been missing from his home, turned up at a settlement a few miles from his cabin last week, almost dead, and with his mind sadly impaired from the terrible experience of being for two months lost in the forest-covered mountains of that region. He had nothing with him but his rifle and a box of matches. With the one he secured game for his subsistence—deer, elk and bear—and with the other built fires for warmth. Part of the time he was in snow several feet deep, with no shelter and but little clothing

THE African Steamship Company's steamer Winnebah, which has just arrived from West Africa at Liverpool, had a most unusual experience when steaming between the latitudes of Cape Verde and St. Louis, Senegal. For sixty miles the vessel steamed through locusts, which were so closely packed together on the top of the water that they completely covered the surface for miles around; indeed, they appeared to be lying on the sea as far as the eye could reach. The locusts had, no doubt, been blown from the Morocco coast into the sea. They resembled gigantic grasshoppers, and one which was secured was five inches in length. Of course, all the locusts had been drowned.

JANITOR EASTMAN, of the new schoolhouse in Perryville, Me., says that while the pupils were at play in the yard the other day he looked out of the window and saw a number of them gathered around a little girl. Their actions indicated alarm and he went out to see what the trouble was. He found the child to be sound asleep, while yet standing upon her feet. Janitor Eastman took the girl in his arms and carried her into one of the teachers' private rooms and fixed up a bed and pillow for her out of shawls and various kinds of wraps. Here she remained for over an hour, sleeping as soundly and as peacefully as though in her more comfortable bed at home. After her nap she appeared refreshed and was eager for play again.

PHOTOGRAPHY played an important part in a suit at Cincinnati. The suit is one of local standing, involving the title of 1,500 acres of valuable farm lands. It is based on a deed made nearly seventy-five years ago by the owners of the land, and turns on the point whether the deed had five signatures or only four. In order to test this question it was decided to have the deed photographed, and the clerk of the court was ordered to give the matter his personal supervision. For that purpose it was taken to Washington and submitted to an expert photographer of that city. The original deed, discolored and yellow with age, showed traces of four signatures and a space where there might have been a fifth, but no trace of it. The photographing was done in the presence of the clerk of the clerk of the court, who refused to let the deed go out of his sight. The negative revealed traces of the missing signature, and when it was enlarged ten times the entire name became as plain as when first written. The court pronounced the evidence conclusive, and the result will be the reversal of a former decision and a change in the ownership of the land.

PEOPLE passing along the Point des Arts in Paris lately experienced the novel sensation to be derived from the strange spectacle of a fight for a corpse. The combat was between four bargees, who had observed what they call a macchabee or dead body floating on the surface of the Seine. Each man was desirous of obtaining the reward offered by the river board for bringing the corpses of drowned persons ashore. Three of the competitors were running towards the water, throwing off their clothing as they went, but they were distanced and defeated by the other man, who, without taking the trouble to undress, jumped off the parapet of the bridge and seized the corpse in midstream. His landing was energetically opposed by the others, who wanted to make him share profits, but he steadfastly refused to make any compromise in the matter, as he desired to have the reward all to himself. The possessor of the doleful derelict was kept dodging about the riverside for nearly a quarter of an hour, trying with might and main to reach terra firma. At last two policemen went to his rescue, enabled him to land and decided that he alone was entitled to the premium due for the capture of the floating corpse.

A RATHER curious lawsuit is reported from Paris. A gentleman living in the Avenue de Neuilly was terribly annoyed with rats in his house. They were large, ravenous, numerous and hard to catch. Finally he managed to trap one of the pets, and, equipping him with a tiny little bell, fastened to his neck with a bit of wire, set him again at liberty. The rat, of course, ran to find his companions, and they all ran as eagerly to avoid him, and in a little time there was not a rat left on the premises. Nearby there lived a nervous gentleman, and one night he was awakened by a curious tinkling sound, which came on fitfully, and seemed to proceed from every corner of the room. He lit a candle, and timorously proceeded to search. There was nothing visible, and yet the mysterious sound was distinctly audible. He tried to think it was imagination, but, failing, decided it must be ghosts. It was clear his house was haunted—and haunted, too, by day as well as by night. For weeks he could not sleep, and the anxiety told on his health. At last a gossiping servant learned the truth, and the victim, instead of laughing at his own credulity, has begun an action against the man who belled the rat.

A MRS. JOSHUA S. PALMER, of Portland, Me., has discovered an important industrial process in a very extraordinary way. Mrs. Palmer has long been known to possess some extraordinary occult powers. It is said that she can take a scrap of any person's handwriting in her hand, or a bit of his clothing, or any object intimately associated with him, and at once give an accurate description of his personal appearance, mental qualities, and more or less of his history. She can take any object in her hand and describe the place whence it came and the associations connected with it. This remarkable faculty has been known to Mrs. Palmer's intimate friends for years and they have delighted in testing it. One day her husband gave her a bit of dried wood pulp. She had never seen any before and did not know what it was, but she at once described its nature and the processes through which it had passed. Not only that, but she perceived a simpler and cheaper process by which it could be made, and being something of a chemist she proceeded to experiment with it. Whatever may be thought of the manner in which she arrived at the discovery, it appears to be a very valuable one, and a company has been organized in Bangor, with a capital of $100,000, to manufacture wood pulp according to Mrs. Palmer's method.

THE British Royal Humane Society has just recognized the gallantry of a nurse girl named Esther Grey by presenting her with a gold medal for saving life. The presentation took place at Bristol, and was made by the Mayor, who remarked that the case of Grey was peculiarly interesting as well as one of great bravery and self-devotion under trying circumstances. It appeared that on a Sunday afternoon in August last Grey, the nurse, was walking in the garden of her employer, Mr. J. R. Bennett, of West Park, Clinton, with the baby in her arms, and, stepping upon the stone which covered a well, the slab gave way, and nurse and child were precipitated into the well, which was thirty feet deep and contained six feet of water. In the fall Grey struck against an iron bar, and, becoming stunned, the child fell out of her arms into the water. She soon regained consciousness and, after groping, regained her charge, which was then head downward in the water. She then supported the child with one arm, and clung on to a bar with the other. Her cries for help attracted attention, and at length both child and nurse were brought to the surface. The parents were full of gratitude for the nurse's admirable behavior, and the Royal Humane Society had marked their appreciation of her bravery by awarding her the gold medal and certificate.

THE rulers of the miniature republic of Andorra decided recently that the country should possess a cannon. Krupp, therefore, was ordered to manufacture one of the most modern type. The gun arrived at its mountain destination a short time ago, and was placed on the highest point in the "country," so that the citizens could see that the valley was well protected. A day was appointed to try the cannon, which was able to send a ball eighteen kilometres. Just as the two artillerymen of Andorra were ready to fire it occurred to one of the prudent citizens that the shot might cause some trouble. The territory of the republic Andorra does not extend over more than six kilometres. To direct the shot, therefore, toward the surrounding mountains would be the same as firing at France or Italy, as the ball would necessarily fall on the territory of one of these countries. A war might be the result. It was then decided to shoot the ball in the air, but someone suggested that it would endanger the lives of too many people in its descent, and possibly bore a great hole in the Republic of Andorra. Good council prevailed, and the two artillerymen were commanded to unload the gun. The shot has not yet been fired, and the good republicans are uncertain what to do with the expensive gun.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE United States has the fastest cruiser afloat, and the new Columbia will not depend upon that fact for its safety but for lessening the safety of its foe.

A MAN in Pennsylvania is the owner of a peach tree that has borne fruit for the last seventy years. The Hartford Journal shrewdly observes that there cannot be many boys in his neighborhood.

THE granite for the mammoth tomb, to be erected to the memory of General U. S. Grant, in New York City, is being quarried at North Jay, Me. It is a white, fine-grained granite that when cut and worked into the walls of a building produces a most beautiful effect. Two hundred laborers will be employed for two years in preparing the stone.

WITH the passenger cars reported owned last year we might make a train that would reach from Boston to within 15 miles of Philadelphia. Placing the freight cars together in a continuous train the train would be 7,028 miles long, and would reach from Boston to San Francisco, from San Francisco back to Boston, and from Boston again as far west as Chicago.

THE women of the West are taking ample advantage of their new political privileges. They took an active part in the school elections in Seattle, Spokane, and other Washington towns, going to the polls in companies of from a dozen to a hundred. Candidates of their own sex were nominated in several districts, which helped greatly to enlist the interest of the women.

A GENTLEMAN who just returned from Gray's Harbor City, Wash., states that there are upward of one hundred buildings there, but they are all deserted. A few fishermen dwell near the shore in their own rude shanties. Some of the deserted buildings are handsome structures, one business block having cost upward of $20,000.

THE Woman's Suffrage Association of Belgium shows, by the latest census held in Europe, that the Continent's population comprises 170,818,561 males and 174,914,119 females, the latter's plurality being 4,095,588. Among sixteen European nations the female sex predominates most strongly in Portugal and Norway, least in Belgium and France.

THE Federal government has given the brick and tin battle ship Illinois at the World's Fair to the Illinois naval militia. Chicago's amateur seamen will now be able to familiarize themselves with all the equipments of a modern battle ship and all of the features of Jack's life afloat except the qualms of seasickness and the art of retaining perpendicularity of person with a pitching deck under foot.

SIR EDWARD WALKIN, the great English railway magnate, is actively engaged in an effort to promote the cutting of a canal across Ireland, from Dublin to Galway Bay. He thinks that a canal which would carry the largest ships could be cut for about $40,000,000, and says, as the principal argument in its favor, that it would materially shorten the route from England to the United States.

BARON HARDEN-HICKEY, formerly a Paris journalist, and now a resident of New York, and son-in-law of John H. Flagler, is maturing a scheme to colonize the Island of Trinidad, about seven hundred miles from the coast of Brazil, and now entirely uninhabited, although twenty-three miles long and two or three miles wide, and having abundant vegetation. The Baron intends to make the colony a separate principality, unconnected with any other government.

THE American Lawyer, a legal journal published in New York City, tells of a lawyer of that city who secured a fee of $260,000; of another who was paid $250,000 for his services on a celebrated case; while other fees are mentioned running from $25,000 to $100,000 won by lawyers, not by conducting, but by avoiding, litigation. In fact, it is apparent that more money is made nowadays by lawyers who settle cases out of court than by those who put their clients to the expense of litigation.

THE late census states the number of Americans from the United States residing in France to be 7,024, of whom upwards of two-thirds are domiciled in the Department of the Seine. Next in order follow the Department of the Basses-Pyrenees, with 280; Alpes-Maritimes, 255; Gironde, 219; Seine-et-Oise, 169; Bouches-du-Rhone, 157; Seine Inferieure, 140. In some of the central departments, few, if any, Americans are to be found. The proportion of sexes is 100 women to 25 men.

SOMEBODY has discovered that church sleepiness is to be explained on scientific principles. It is, in fact, a condition of hypnotism, and so far from indicating inattention to the sermon, shows rather complete absorption by it. Fixing one's mind on the voice of the minister, in the otherwise complete silence of the audience-room, produces just the conditions necessary to domination by another's mind, and the nodding head and drooping heavy eyelids are not eloquent of the preacher's dullness, but rather mute testimonials of his powerful influence.

SOMETHING much akin to consternation has been created throughout Greece by the issue of warrants for the arrest of several members of the national legislature on charges of complicity in the acts of brigandage which are now monopolizing the attention of the Hellenic government. One of the most prominent supporters of M. Delyannis, namely, M. Takis, representing the district of Trikkala in parliament, has already been lodged in jail, and it is expected that he will shortly be joined there by several of his colleagues who are accused of being in league with the Thessalian banditti.

RECENT discoveries in Egypt and Chaldea, says Mr. Boscawen, indicate that, although the monuments there carry us back about 5,000 years before the Christian era, they do not constitute the limit of our sources of history. They indicate the origin of these people to have been in western Persia. Kurdistan and Luristan show more ancient remains than have been studied in any part of the world. The old Babylonian civilization and Chinese civilization both came probably from this region, and it may yet yield us knowledge of times far earlier than any that we yet know of.

EIGHT cars loaded with human hair arrived in Paris recently, consigned to dealers in that merchandise. The hair came from India and China, whence thousands of pounds are annually sent to England and France. This traffic, a foreign medical journal says, is the cause of the introduction of many diseases to Europe. The hair is cut from persons after death in China, and although it is disinfected upon arrival in France, it often carries the germs of disease. Asiatic hair, owing in part to its coarseness, can be purchased cheaply, it selling often as low as a franc a kilogram. The hair of Europeans, however, averages about 100 francs for the same amount.

FOR some years there has been carried on an agitation among the trustees of the University of Alabama in favor of according the privileges of the institution to female students. Last June the resolution went through the board admitting young ladies to the university. It appears, however, that the young ladies of Alabama do not appreciate the great favor done them, and up to date not a single girl has applied for admission. That does not show that the Alabama girls are indifferent to educational advantages, for all the young ladies' seminaries of the State report a larger attendance than ever before. It is thought that many may be deterred from entering by the fact that the university is a semi-military institution, and has a discipline almost as rigid as that of West Point.

THE story of the life of the new Lord Mayor of London (G. R. Tyler) calls to mind the story of "Dick" Whittington, sometime the incumbent of the same office. He started in life a very poor boy, and when fourteen years old was employed as a messenger in the great paper-making house of William Venables, the partners in which furnished, it is said, to Charles Dickens the originals of the Cheeryble Brothers, the philanthropists, in "Nicholas Nickleby." The boy advanced in position slowly, but surely, and he is now the head of this great manufacturing concern. He is noted for his extensive charities, and he has given many a boy, poor as he himself once was, an opportunity to better his condition. He is a member of several of the city guilds, and his wealth, despite his large gifts to charity, is reckoned at upward of £2,000,000.

IT is reported that the natural gas wells in the northwestern part of Ohio are failing fast, and as a consequence the coal dealers and wood choppers are happy. Upper Sandusky, which for a long time past has been supplied with natural gas, to the almost entire exclusion of all other sorts of fuel, has been cut off from the pipe line, and is a natural gas town no more. The people have been compelled to return to their coal and wood stoves. The event was anticipated and has taken nobody unawares, so there will be no suffering, as would have been the case if the cessation of gas had come suddenly. A company has been organized there to manufacture artificial gas and furnish it to the community, that people may continue to use their gas-burning fixtures.

THE cruiser San Francisco has found out a new and very practical use for the formidable ram with which she is armed. The other day in her voyage from New York to Key West she encountered a dangerous derelict in the shape of the wreck of the lumber laden schooner Drisko. Captain Watson at first undertook to tow the schooner to Key West, but finding that impracticable he tried to blow it up with dynamite. Two attempts were made without success, and then he determined to ram it. Taking a good start, he went ahead at full speed and struck wreck amidships, cutting it entirely in two. The lumber poured out of the two halves, and the derelict soon settled beneath the waves. This seems to be the most practicable and expeditious method of disposing of the dangerous floating wrecks.

JUDGE STEWART, of the United States district court of the Indian territory, has rendered a decision, the only logical interpretation of which is that the Indian territory is a state of the union. Two citizens of the Cherokee nation were sentenced to hang for murder and applied to Judge Stewart for a writ of habeas corpus, claiming that they were not convicted by "due course of law." The judge decided that the constitution of the United States were supreme over the five nations, as elsewhere in the union, and that Indians could invoke its protection. He ordered the condemned men to be discharged from custody on account of some informality in the organization of the grand jury, which indicted them. The Cherokee nation will carry the case to the supreme court of the United States, and the relation of the Indian nations to the union is likely to be clearly defined.

THE "White City" is being dismantled, and will soon be obliterated. But the influence of the great exposition, says Frank Leslie's Weekly, will remain in the impulse given to the industrial, commercial and intellectual forces of the world. Unquestionably it has greatly enhanced the world's conception of American resources and enterprise and the possibilities of our future. It has quickened, too, the sense of universal brotherhood, and no other exposition has ever brought the ends of the earth so close together and so forcibly illustrated the kinship of the race. The statistics of the fair, as now given out, are full of interest. The total number of paid admissions, up to the formal closing, was 21,477,212. The aggregate receipts from all sources, including the $10,000,000 of capital-stock from individual subscribers and the city of Chicago, approximate $28,500,000. The receipts from concessions greatly exceeded the expectation of the managers, amounting to $4,000,000, as against $800,000 derived from the same source by the Paris Exposition. After the payment of all debts there will remain in the exposition treasury over one million dollars for distribution among the stockholders. The financial management, spite of some early mistakes, seems to have been in the main exceptionally sagacious and efficient.

SAN FRANCISCO Customs officials have just been convinced anew that they have yet much to learn of the tricks and devious ways of Ah Sin. Six months ago some three hundred Chinese "actors" were landed in San Francisco, under permission granted by resolution of Congress, to form the population of a Chinese village at the Chicago Fair. They were carefully examined and transferred under guard to the train for Chicago. But only about one-third of the number that left San Francisco showed up in the village at the Fair, and in the closing days of the Fair but thirty could be mustered there. It is time, according to the schedule, for the three hundred "actors" to re-embark for China, but nothing has been seen of them in San Francisco. It now transpires that each of the alleged actors paid a Hong Kong firm of Chinamen $280 for the privilege of belonging to the village party. If any succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the United States officers and settled safely in this country, the $280 was to belong to the firm; if compelled to return the money was to be refunded. The firm, Kowong, Hong, On & Co., has $51,000 on deposit, and as none of the alleged actors seem likely to re embark, the firm is reasonably well assured of its ultimate possession.

THE people of San Francisco boast that their Midwinter Fair will exceed in point of exhibits and attractions any fair hitherto held in the United States, with the exception, of course, of the Columbian Exposition. Work is being rapidly pushed on the grounds and the buildings, and application for space on the eighty acres reserved for the fair are coming in so fast that it is now said there will not be room enough for the exhibitors. As nearly every county in the state wishes to erect a special building, the assignment of space is giving the executive committee a great deal of trouble. Among the attractions already decided on are an ostrich farm, an Indian village, an electric theatre, a tamale village, and a castle of Heidelberg, which is to be erected by the counties in the northern citrus belt of the state. The main buildings are now far advanced, and water-pipes are being laid for immediate use in case of fire. Every department is naturally being modelled on the lines of the successful fair at Chicago. Contracts with the Columbian exhibitors are being made daily, and the Midway Plaisance is to be duplicated. The amount of money in the treasury of the exposition will soon be a quarter of a million dollars. All of this, however, has not been given as subscriptions. Thousands of dollars of it have been received in payment of concessions. British Columbia has been interested in the fair, and a British Midwinter Fair Auxiliary has been formed in San Francisco.

STATISTICS have been furnished the Agricultural Department at Washington showing that the introduction of the Russian thistle has damaged the crops of the Northwest this year to the extent of $4,000,000, and is reported that the assistant botanist of the department, acting under orders from Secretary Morton, has been despatched to that section to make further investigation. It appears to the Trenton (N. J.) True American that the pest was introduced into this country about seventeen years ago in flaxseed brought from Russia and sowed near Scotland, in South Dakota. A few people noticed it at the time, but gave it but little thought until it became too abundant to be easily checked. Now it is believed that if measures are not speedily taken to eradicate it, it promises to be spread over the entire country. It is described as an innocent looking little seedling which in May or June sends up a tender branching shoot with narrow succulent leaves. It makes its best growth in July and August, and by September has changed into a vigorous spreading weed two to six feet in diameter and half as high, making a dense, bushy mass of rigid branches, offering an effectual barrier to the passage of man or beast. The full grown plant, shaped like an inverted saucer, two to six feet in diameter, all grows from a single root less than half an inch thick. When the ground is frozen in November, and the prairie breezes begin to blow, this small root is twisted off, and the whole plant turns up an edge and goes off before the wind, scattering seeds in every direction. It has already gained a foothold in six States, and there is nothing in the nature of the plant to prevent it from spreading as far south as Texas, and proving a very serious enemy to farmers in all the drier regions throughout the entire country. It takes complete possession of the land, choking out the wheat and other crops, often makes it impossible to run harvesting machinery and sometimes even stops plows. It is often necessary to bind leather or other protection on the horses' legs before they can be driven among the spiny weeds. Trains have been stopped by the thistles banking up on the tracks. Prairie fires are carried long distances by the burning thistles blowing across fire breaks. In many other ways this terrible weed causes serious damage.

How to Dry Wet Shoes.

When, without overshoes, you have been caught in a heavy rain storm, perhaps you have known already what to do with your best kid boots, which have been thoroughly wet through, and which, if left to dry in the ordinary way, will be stiff, brittle and unlovely? If not, you will be glad to learn what I heard only recently from one whose experience is of value.

First wipe off gently with a soft cloth all surface water and mud; then while still wet, rub well with kerosene oil, using for the purpose the furred side of Canton flannel. Set them aside till partially dry, when a second treatmeat with oil is advisable. They may then be deposited in a conveniently warm place, where they will dry gradually and thoroughly. Before applying French kid dressing, give them a final rubbing with the flannel, still slightly dampened with kerosene, and your boots will be soft and flexible as new kid, and be very little affected by their bath in the rain.—[Harper's Bazar.

The largest lawyer's fee on record is probably the two hundred thousand dollars paid William Cromwell Nelson, of New York city, for extricating a Wall street firm from an eighteen-million-dollar embarrassment, which he did in a month's time. He is at present counsel for the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will make almost as big a fee from them. His law practice is enormous and his income is princely.—[Argonaut.

IN HIS NAME.

Little Deeds Like This Make Life Seem Good.

The "Phase" man of the Boston Journal witnessed a pretty little incident at the corner of Temple and Washington streets the other day illustrative of the law of loving kindness which rules some natures.

That is always a busy corner. There was a little group of people waiting, as there usually is, for an opportunity to safely run the gauntlet of teams and street cars. The voice of a gentleman—one whose life had evidently been spent amid refining influences—was heard above the din by those standing there.

"I suppose there is a policeman at this corner to assist people to cross?"

"Oh, yes; there generally is."

The reply came from an average woman, who was herself waiting for an opening in the wall of vehicles. She had not looked, apparently, into the face of the gentleman.

But at my elbow there stood a woman of a different type. An air of refinement clung to her gown, her hat, and everything in evidence spoke the refined lady. She was an observant woman, and had at once discovered what I and the average woman had failed to see.

"May I assist you, sir?" in the sweetest voice imaginable.

"Thank you, madam. I will accept your offer: I am nearly blind."

With the grace of a Chesterfield he offered his arm to the lady and in a minute he was safely across and expressing his thanks to the kind unknown, who at that moment transferred her charge to the care of Officer Felt, that large bodied and kind-hearted officer, who finds constant employment at that busy corner.

"How many women would have done that?" I mused as I went my way. She suffered no loss of dignity by that thoughtful little act to a stranger and did not foolishly hesitate and ask herself: "What will people say?" It was "in His name."

Living Beyond One's Means.

An American capitalist, who is a keen observer, is reported to have said that there was not an American citizen whose income represented a salary who was not living beyond his means. And he added that, if the man had a family, he was bringing up that family to standards and wants that he could not honestly gratify. Our own observation does not bear witness to this assertion. But if the alleged fact be true to any considerable extent, it may be regarded as among the causes of the many embezzlements and other pecuniary delinquencies which have become so common of late years. "Playing the races" has been the ruin of a multitude; but living beyond one's means must bear part of the blame. And it is more serious than is commonly imagined. It involves false pretenses and fraud. It is a mean species of crime, and yet often committed without any compunction. Men are afraid or ashamed to say "I can't afford it," and yet are not afraid or ashamed to contract debts which they cannot honestly pay.—Christian Intelligencer.

MANY a man looks up in the sky for work that God has put under His feet.

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Because it reaches the seat of disease in the blood. By purifying, vitalizing and enriching the blood, it expels every taint of Scrofula, Catarrh, Malaria, etc., and so renovates and strengthens the vital fluid, and through it the whole system, as to enable it to throw off future attacks of disease. Be sure to get Hood's, and only Hood's, because

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THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Mission of the Frost."

TEXT: *"By the breath of God frost is given."* Job xxxvii., 10.

Nothing is more embarrassing to an organist or pianist than to put his finger on a key of the instrument and have it make no response. Though all the other keys are in full play, that one silence destroys the music. So in the great cathedral of Nature, if one part fails to praise the Lord the harmony is halted and lost. While fire and hail, snow and vapor, respond to the touch of inspiration, if the frost made no utterance the orchestral rendering would be hopelessly damaged and the harmony forever incomplete. I am more glad than I can tell that the white key of the frost sounds forth as mightily as any of the other keys, and when David touches it in the Psalms it sounds forth the words, "He scattereth the hoar frost like ashes," and when Job touches it in my text it resounds with the words, "By the breath of God frost is given."

As no one seems disposed to discuss the mission of frost, depending on divine help I undertake it. This is the first Sabbath of winter. The leaves are down. The warmth has gone out of the air. The birds have made their winged march southward. The landscape has been scarred by the autumnal equinox. The huskers have rifled the cornshocks. The night sky has shown the usual meteoric restlessness of November. Three seasons of the year are past, and the fourth and last has entered. Another element now comes in to bless and adorn and instruct the world. It is the frost. The palaces of this king are far up in the arctic. Their walls are glittering congelation. Windsor castles and Tuileries and winter palaces and Kenilworths and Alhambras of ice, temples with pendant chandeliers of ice, thrones of iceberg on which eternal silence reigns, theaters on whose stage eternal cold dramatizes eternal winter, pillars of ice, arches of ice, crowns of ice, chariots of ice, sepulchers of ice, mountains of ice, dominions of ice—eternal frigidity! From those hard, white, burnished portals King Frost descends and waves his silvery scepter over our temperate zone. You will soon hear his heel on the skating pond. You already feel his breath in the night wind. By most considered an enemy coming here to benumb and hinder and slay, I shall show you that the frost is a friend, with benediction divinely pronounced, and charged and surcharged with lessons potent, beneficent and tremendous. The Bible seven times alludes to the frost, and we must not ignore it. "By the breath of God frost is given."

First I think of frost as a painter. He begins his work on the leaves and continues it on the window panes. With palette covered with all manner of colors in his left hand and pencil of crystal in his right hand, he sits down before the humblest bush in the latter part of September and begins the sketching of the leaves. Now he puts upon the foliage a faint pallor, and then a touch of brown, and then a hue of orange, and last a flame of fire. The beech and ash and oak are turned first into sunrises and then into sunsets of vividness and splendor. All the leaves are penciled one by one, but sometimes a whole forest in the course of a few days shows great velocity of work.

Weenix, the Dutch painter, could make in a summer day three portraits of life size, but the frost in ten days can paint ten mountains in life size. It makes the last days of an autumnal wood the days of its chiefest glory—Luxembourgs in the Adirondacks, Louvres in the Sierra Nevadas, Vaticans in the White Mountains. The work of other painters you must see in the right light to fully appreciate, but the paintings of the frost in all lights are enchanting from the time when the curtain of the morning lifts to the time when the curtain of the night drops.

Michael Angelo put upon one ceiling his representation of the last judgment, but the frost represents universal conflagration upon 3000 miles of stretched out grandeur. Leonardo da Vinci put upon a few feet of canvas our Lord's last supper for all ages to admire, but the frost puts the gleaming chalices of the imperial glories of the last supper of the dying year in the heights and lengths and breadths of the Alleghanies. When Titian first gazed upon a sketch of Correggio, he was wrought up into such ecstacy that he cried out, "If I were not Titian, I would be Correggio," and so great and overpowering are the autumnal scenes of our American forests that one force of nature might well exclaim to another, "If I were not the sunlight, I would be the frost."

Rugendas, the German painter, suffering from weakness in his right hand, laboriously learned to paint with his left hand, but the frosts paints with both hands, and has in them more skill than all the Rembrandts and Rubens and Wests and Poussins and Albert Durers and Paul Veroneses and Claudes gathered in one long art gallery. But the door of that great museum of autumnal coloring is now closed for a twelvemonth, and another spectacle just as wonderful is now open. I put you on the alert and ask you to put your children on the alert.

Tired of working on the leaves, the frost will soon turn to the window panes. You will soon waken on a cold morning and find that the windows of your home have during the night been adorned with curves, with coronets, with exquisiteness, with pomp, with almost supernatural spectacle. Then you will appreciate what my text says as it declares, "By the breath of God frost is given." You will see on the window pane, traced there by the frost, whole gardens of beauty—ferns, orchids, daffodils, heliotropes, china asters, fountains, statues, hounds on the chase, roebucks plunging into the stream, battle scenes with dying and dead, catafalques of kings, triumphal processions—and as the morning sun breaks through you will see cities on fire, and bombardment with bursting shell, and illuminations as for some great victory, coronations and angels on the wing.

All night long while you were sleeping the frost was working, and you ought not let the warmth obliterate the scene until you have admired it, studied it, absorbed it, set it up in your memory for perpetual refreshment and realized the force and magnitude and intensity of my text, "By the breath of God frost is given." Oh, what a God we have! What resources are implied by the fact that he is able to do that by the finger of the frost fifty times in one winter and on a hundred thousand window panes for thousands of winters!

The great art galleries of Venice and Naples and Dresden are carefully guarded, and governments protect them, for once lost, they can never be reproduced, but God sets up in the royal galleries of the frost pictures such as no human art could ever produce, hundreds of thousands of them, only for four or five hours, and then rubs them out, making the place clear for a display just as magnificent the next morning. No one but a God could afford to do that. It would bankrupt everything but infinity and omnipotence.

Standing here between the closed doors of the pictured woods and the opening doors of the transfigured window glass, I want to cure my folly and your folly of longing for glorious things in the distance, while we neglect appreciation of glorious things near by. "Oh, if I could only go and see the factories of lace at Brussels!" says some one. Why, within thirty feet of where you awaken some December morning you will see richer lace interwoven for your window panes by divine fingers. "Oh, if I could see the factories of silk at Lyons!" says some one. Why, without leaving your home on the north side of your own house on Christmas morning you may see where the Lord has spun silken threads about your windows this way and that—embroideries such as no one but God can work.

Alas, for this glorification of the distant and this belittling of the close by! This crossing of oceans and paying a high admission in expenses to look at that which is not half as well done as something we can see by crossing our own room, and free of charge! This praising of Raphaels hundreds of years gone, when the greater Raphael, the frost, will soon be busy at the entrances to your own home!

Next I speak of the frost as a physician. Standing at the gates of New York harbor autumn before last, the frost drove back the cholera, saying, "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther." From Memphis and New Orleans and Jacksonville he smote the fever plague till it reeled back and departed. The frost is a physician that doctors cities, Nations and continents. He medicines the world. Quinine for malaria, anti-febrile for typhoids, sulphonal for sleeplessness, anti-spasmodic for disturbed nerves, but in all therapeutics there is no remedy like the small pellets prepared by the cold, and no physician so skilful or so mighty as the frost.

Scotland has had great physicians, but her greatest doctors have been the Abernethies and Abercrombies that have come down over the highlands horsed on the north wind. England has had her great physicians, but her greatest doctors have been the Andrew Clarkes and the Mackenzies who appeared the first night the fields of England were rimmed with white. America has had its great physicians, but her greatest doctors have been the Willard Parkers and Valentine Motts who landed from bleak skies while our fingers were benumbed and our ears tingled with the cold. Oh, it is high time that you add another line to your liturgy! It is high time that you make an addendum to your prayers. It is high time that you enlarge the catalogue of your blessings.

Thank God for frost. It is the best of all germicides. It is the only hope in bacteriology. It is the medicament of continents. It is the salvation of our temperate zone. It is the best tonic that God ever gave the human race. It is the only strong stimulant which has no reaction. The best commentary on it I had while walking near here one cool morning with my brother John, who spent the most of his life as a missionary in China, and in that part of it where there are no frosts. He said there was a tingling gladness in his nerves indescribable, and an almost intoxication of delight from the fact that it was the first time for years he had felt the sensation of frost. We complain of it, we scold it, we frown upon it, when we ought to be stirred by it to gratitude and hoist it on a doxology.

But I must go farther and speak of the frost as a jeweler. As the snow is frozen rain, so the frost is frozen dew. God transforms it from a liquid into a crystal. It is the dew glorified. In the thirty-eighth chapter of that inspired drama, the book of Job, God says to the inspired dramatist with ecstatic interrogation, "The hoary frost of heaven, who hath gendered it?" God there asks Job if he knows the parentage of the frost. He inquires about its pedigree. He suggests that Job study up the frost's genealogical line. A minute before God had asked about the parentage of a raindrop in words that years ago gave me a suggestive text for a sermon, "Hath the rain a father?" But now the Lord Almighty is catechising Job about the frost. He practically says: "Do you know its father? Do you know its mother? In what cradle of the leaves did the wind rock it? 'The hoary frost of heaven, who hath gendered it?'"

He is a stupid Christian who thinks so much of the printed and bound Bible that he neglects the Old Testament of the fields, nor reads the wisdom and kindness and beauty of God written in blossoms on the orchard, in sparkles on the lake, in stars on the sky, in frost on the meadows. The greatest jeweler of all the earth is the frost. There is nothing more wonderful in all crystallography. Some morning in December a whole continent is found besprent with diamonds, the result of one night's work by this jeweler.

Do you make the depreciatory remark that the frost is impermanent and will last only two or three hours? What of that? We go into London tower and look at the crown jewels of England, but we are in a procession that the guards keep moving on, and five minutes or less are your only opportunity of looking at those crown jewels, but at the crown jewels bestarred of the frost in parks and fields you may stand to look deliberately and for hours, and no one to tell you to move on.

Oh, these regalias and diadems of beauty flung out of heaven! Kings and queens on celebrative days have come riding through the streets throwing handfuls of silver and gold among the people, but the queen of the winter morning is the only queen rich enough to throw pearls, and the king of frost the only king rich enough to throw opals and sapphires and diamonds. Homer describes a necklace of amber given to Penelope, but the frost necklaces a continent. The carcanet of precious stones given to Harmonia had pinions of orange jasper and white moonstone and Indian agate, but it was a misfortune to any one who owned or inherited it, and its history, generation after generation, was a history of disaster, but the regalia of frost is the good fortune of every morning that owns it.

The imperial household of Louis XVI could not afford the diamond necklace which has been ordered for Queen Marie Antoinette, and it was stolen and taken apart and lost, but the necklace that the frost puts on the wintry morning, though made of as many brilliants as the withered glass blades, is easily afforded by divine opulence and is never lost, but after its use in the coronation of the fields is taken back to heaven. O men and women, accustomed to go into ecstasy when in foreign travel you come upon the historical gems of Nations, whether the jewel be called the Mountain of Glory, or the Sea of Light, or the Crown of the Moon, or the Eye of Allah, or the Star of Sarawak, or the Koh-i-noor, I implead you study the jewels strewn all round your wintry home and realize that "by the breath of God frost is given."

But I go a step farther and speak of the frost as an evangelist, and a text of Scripture is not of much use to me unless I can find the gospel in it. The Israelites in the wilderness breakfasted on something that looked like frozen dew, and the dew evaporated and left a pulverized material, white and looking like frost, but it was manna, and of that they ate. So now this morning, mixed with the frozen dew of my text, there is manna on which we can breakfast our souls. You say the frost kills. Yes, it kills some things, but we have already seen that it gives health and life to others. This gospel is the savor of life unto life or of death unto death.

As the frost is mighty, the gospel is mighty. As the frost descends from heaven, the gospel descends from heaven. By the breath of God frost is given. By the breath of God the gospel is given. As the frost purifies, so the grace of God purifies. As the frost bestars the earth, so grace bejewels the soul. As the frost prepares for food many things that otherwise would be inedible, so the frost of trials ripens and prepares food for the soul. In the tight grip of the frost the hard shells of walnut and chestnut and hickory open, and the luxuries of the woods come into our laps or upon our tables; so the frost of trial takes many a hard and prickly shell and crushes it until that which stung the soul now feeds it.

There are passages of Scripture that once were enigmas, puzzles, riddles and impossibilities for you to understand, but the frosts of trouble after awhile exposed the full meaning to your soul. You said, "I do not see why David keeps rolling over in his psalm the story of how he was pursued and persecuted." He describes himself as surrounded by bees. He says, "They compassed me about like bees; yea, they compassed me about like bees." You think what an exaggerating thing for him to exclaim, "Out of the depths of hell have I cried unto Thee, O Lord!"

And there is so much of that style of lamentation in his writings you think he overdoes it, but after awhile the frost comes upon you in the shape of persecution, and you are stuck with this censure and stuck with that defamation, and stuck with some falsehood, and lies in swarms are buzzing, buzzing about your ears, and at last you understand what David meant when he said, "They compassed me about like bees; yea, they compassed me about like bees," and you go down under nervous prostration and feel that you are as far down as David when he cried, "Out of the depths of hell!"

What opened all those chapters that hitherto had no appropriateness? Frosts! For a long while the Bible seemed lopsided and a disproportionate amount of it given up to the consolatory. Why page after page and chapter after chapter and book after book in the Bible taken up with alleviations, with pacifications, with condolence? The book seems like an apothecary store with one-half of the shelves occupied with balsams. Why such a superfluity of balsams? But after awhile the membranous croup carries off your child, or your health gives way under the grip, or your property is swept off by a bad investment, or perhaps all three troubles come at once—bankruptcy, sickness and bereavement. Now the consolatory parts of the Bible do not seem to be disproportionate. You want something off almost all the shelves of that sacred dispensary. What has uncovered and exposed to you the usefulness of so much of the Bible that was before hidden? The frosts have been fulfilling their mission.

Put down all the promises of the Bible on a table for study, and put on one side the table a man who has never had any trouble, or very little of it, but pile upon the table beside him all encyclopedias and all dictionaries, and all archæologies and all commentaries, and on the other side of the table put a man who has had trial upon trial, disaster upon disaster, and let him begin the study of the promises without lexicon, without commentary, without any book to explain or help, and this latter man will understand far more of the height and depth, and length and breadth of those promises than the learned exeget opposite, almost submerged in sacred literature. The one has the advantage over the other because he has felt the mission of the frosts. Oh, take the consolation of this theme, ye to whom life is a struggle and a disappointment, and a gantlet and a pang. That is a beautiful proverb among the Hebrews which says, "When the tale of bricks is doubled, then Moses comes."

Mild doses of medicine will do for mild sickness, but violent pains need strong doses, and so I stand over you and count out some drops that will alleviate your worst troubles if you will only take the medicine, and here it is: "In the world ye shall have tribulation, but be of good cheer: I have overcome the world." "Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." Thank God for frosts! What helped make Milton the greatest of poets? The frost of blindness. What helped make Washington the greatest of generals? The frosts of Valley Forge. What made it appropriate for one passing John Bunyan's grave to exclaim, "Sleep on, thou prince of dreamers?" The frosts of imprisonment.

The greatest college from which we can graduate is the college of frosts. Especial trial fits for especial work. Just now watch and you will see that trouble is preparative and educational. That is the grindstone on which battle axes are sharpened. I have always noticed in my own case that when the Lord had some special work for me to do it was preceded by especial attack upon me. This is so proverbial in my own house that if for something I say or do I get poured upon me a volley of censure and anathema, my wife always asks: "I wonder what new opportunity of usefulness is about to open? Something good and grand is surely coming!"

What is true in my case is true on a larger or smaller scale in the history of every man and woman who wants to serve the Lord. Without complaint take the hard knocks. You will see after awhile, though you may not appreciate it now, that by the breath of a good and loving God frost is given. Let the corners of your mouth, so long drawn down in complaint, be drawn up in smiles of content.

For many years poets and essayists have celebrated the grace and swiftness of the Arabian horses. The most wonderful exhibition of horsemanship that I ever witnessed was just outside the city of Jerusalem—an Arabian steed mounted by an Arab. Do you know where these Arabian horses got their fleetness and poetry of motion? Long centuries ago Mohammed, with 30,000 cavalry on the march, could find for them not a drop of water for three days. Coming to the top of a hill, a river was in sight. With a wild dash the 30,000 horses started for the stream. A minute after an armed host was seen advancing, and at Mohammed's command 100 bugles blew for the horses to fall in line, but all the 30,000 continued the wild gallop to the river except five, and they, almost dead with thirst, wheeled into line of battle.

Nothing in human bravery and self sacrifice excels that bravery and self sacrifice of those five Arabian war horses. Those five splendid steeds Mohammed chose for his own use, and from those five came that race of Arabian horses for ages the glory of the equestrian world. And let me say that in this great war of truth against error, of holiness against sin and heaven against hell, the best war horses are descended from those who, under pang and self denial and trouble, answered the gospel trumpet and wheeled into line. Out of great tribulation, out of great fires, out of great frosts, they came.

And let me say it will not take long for God to make up to you in the next world for all you have suffered in this. As you enter heaven He may say, "Give this man one of those towered and colonnaded palaces on that ridge of gold overlooking the sea of glass. Give this woman a home among those amaranthine blooms and between those fountains tossing in the everlasting sunlight. Give her a couch canopied with rainbows to pay her for all the fatigues of wifehood and motherhood and housekeeping, from which she had no rest for forty years.

"Cupbearers of heaven, give these newly arrived souls from earth the costliest beverages, and roll to their door the grandest chariots, and hang on their walls the sweetest harps that ever thrummed to fingers seraphic. Give to them rapture on rapture, celebration on celebration, jubilee on jubilee, heaven on heaven. They had a hard time on earth earning a livelihood, or nursing six children, or waiting on querulous old age, or battling falsehoods that were told about them, or were compelled to work after they got shortbreathed and rheumatic and dimsighted.

'Chamberlains of heaven! Keepers of the king's robes! Banqueters of eternal royalty! Make up to them a hundredfold, a thousandfold, a millionfold for all they suffered from swaddling clothes to shroud, and let all those who, whether on the hills, or in the temples, or on the thrones, or on jasper wall, were helped and sanctified and prepared for this heavenly realm by the mission of the frosts stand up and wave their scepters!" And I looked and, behold! nine-tenths of the ransomed rose to their feet, and nine-tenths of the scepters swayed to and fro in the light of the sun that never sets, and then I understood far better than I ever did before that trouble comes for beneficent purposes, and that on the coldest nights the aurora is brightest in the northern heavens, and that "by the breath of God frost is given."

A Ferocious Little Fish.

In an article on "Jamaica Fishing," in Outing, the author says: The only drawback to the use of the tuck net is the liability to ensnare those ferocious little cannibals, "tripe-eaters," so called because they soon penetrate to the abdomen of any animal they attack, and speedily reduce it to a skeleton. They usually go in swarms, their jaws wide open, tearing whatever comes in their way, especially the meshes of a net, which they quickly render useless. This bloodthirsty little creature is of a bright orange hue, shading towards the back to a bluish-ash color, while its gill-covers are tinged with red.

The largest bell in the world is the Kremlin, at Moscow, Russia; 432,000 pounds.

A TENNYSON STORY.

He Was Not Only a Great Poet, but a Good Business Man.

A capital story, which is quite authentic, is told about the late laureate and his wonderful poem, "The Revenge," says a correspondent of the Leeds (England) Mercury. It was first published in the Nineteenth Century in 1878 or 1879. On the eve of its publication Tennyson invited between thirty and forty of his most intimate friends to his home in Eaton Square, in order that he might recite this patriotic piece to them. It is well known that Lord Tennyson was an excellent man of business. Had he written "Paradise Lost" he would have been both very hungry and very cold before accepting £10 for the copyright. A letter of his is in existence which, after offering the right to publish his works at a certain price, ends with a declaration that, whether the publisher accepts his offer or not, he (Lord Tennyson) would not accept "a blessed penny" less! In fact, he was very much like a certain Leeds banker who, when asked by a customer to cash a draft for a large amount over the counter replied: "We do nothing for nothing for nobody here." In Wemyss Reid's "Life of Lord Houghton" there is an amusing letter from the late laureate which compares the writing of poetry for nothing to the milking of he goats. When the recital of "The Revenge" in Eaton Square took place there was much jingo feeling about in fashionable society in London, and not a few infected persons were among the select audience. As the poet proceeded in his rich and sonorous tones, rendered all the more attractive by his Lincolnshire accent, the favored few hung upon his words. When he reached the last lines:

And the whole sea plunged and fell on the shot-shattered navy of Spain,
And the little Revenge herself went down the island crags,
To be lost evermore in the main.

the feelings of all present were strung up into excitement and enthusiasm; when, to the amazement of all, the laureate added, without the least change in the tone of his voice, "And the beggars only gave me £300 for it, when it was worth at least £500 or more."

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B. F. WILEY, of *Box Elder, Converse Co., Wyo.*, writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years and over, and I could not work without coughing so hard as to take all my strength away. I took five bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and give you my word and honor that I can do any work that there is to do on my 'ranch' without coughing. I have not taken any of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for a year."

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Hairpins.

Five hundred millions of hairpins! That is what the women of this land annually buy, beg, or borrow, says the Million. Now, a hairpin never wears out. It sometimes becomes pale and bent with age, but its avoirdupois is all there. What, therefore, becomes of these successive millions? During the last ten years 5,000,000,000 of hairpins have been made and sold. At present there are only about 100,000,000 in circulation. Now, where—where are the other 4,900,000,000?

They have been sown broadcast from Land's End to California, and have left not a trace behind. Of course some of them are picked up and restored to their sphere of usefulness, but most women are as shy of adopting strange hairpins as they are of accepting an unidentified toothbrush. The hairpins, therefore, go to make up the flotsam and jetsam thrown out by the tide of humanity and dumped into the waste places of the suburbs.

And, speaking of hairpins becoming pale with age, why is it that when a package of new ones can be bought for a few pence most women cling to their old ones until every vestige of color has gone, and he who runs may easily count their gleaning heads.

And, again, can anyone explain how it is that every woman knows her own hairpins just as she knows her own baby, no matter how numerous and similar its companions? And, furthermore, all women have at least one pet hairpin. It is guarded with religious care from year to year. It is the keystone in the construction of her coiffure. Other generations of hairpins may come and go, but that particular one is looked after too zealously to be lost. Generosity, friendship filial devotion—nothing is strong enough to induce a woman to part with her treasure. She will laugh and offer you her entire stock, but will reserve her pet. Every boarding school girl can tell how she has rescued her particular hairpin from the bureau, nay, from the very locks of some friend who had abstracted it.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 14

KILLING BANKRUPTCY LEGISLATION.

Once more a bankruptcy bill has failed in the House, says the Philadelphia *Times*. This should not have been. If the bill was defective or objectionable in any important detail the House was clearly right in refusing to pass it until all serious defects had been corrected. But, assuming that the founders of the Constitution knew what they were about in clothing Congress with the power to pass bankruptcy laws, it is hard to understand why Congress persistently refuses to pass any law upon the subject.

Since the repeal of the act passed during or near the close of the war bankruptcy acts have been introduced in nearly every session of Congress only to be smothered in committee, put upon the unfinished calendar or be defeated outright by a direct vote. Insolvent laws, if admissible at all, should be uniform in their action, and this uniformity can only be secured by an act of Congress. The insolvent laws of the several States are conflicting and inharmonious and must necessarily continue to be so. A national bankruptcy law properly framed would serve the interests of debtor and creditor alike and the defects of the old bankruptcy law, which enabled unscrupulous individuals to get rich by failing and going through bankruptcy, could certainly be avoided in a new act.

The experience acquired under the workings of the old law should enable Congress to apply the exact remedy in perfecting a new one. The course proposed by Representative Cannon, that of keeping the bill in committee of the whole and perfecting it by proper amendments, seems more defensible than the action of the majority in killing it outright unless a bankruptcy law of any kind is not desirable.

IN ALL parts of the country industrial establishments are starting up again. If the Wilson tariff bill is not killed pretty soon all the shut-down establishments will start up again.

The Hollidaysburg nail mill resumed operations last week.

The Gautier Steel Works at Johnstown, are now running full time.

The Portage rolling mill at Duncanville, is now working double turn.

Since the Wilson tariff biil has been reported a large manufacturing establishment in an Ohio town has shut down, and in the same town and same week two larger establishments have resumed operations again. What the Republican organs are going to make out of this case is what bothers us.

THE Watchman calls the Bellefonte councilmen "councilmanic monkeys." Now what term would it apply to such of Centre Hall's councilmen as regard neither oath, law, ordinance or reason in their doings?

SINCE the Republican organs are proclaiming loudly that the Wilson tariff bill will kill the Democratic party, would it not be a good thing if all the Republican congressmen would help the Democrats pass it as quick as possible and thereby kill the Democratic party at once? By the way, don't Republicans remember that at three recent elections, by tremendous majorities, the American people demanded tariff reform?

THE receipts in the State Treasury for the year ending Nov. 30, 1893, were the largest in the history of the State. The total amount received was $13,252,727.89, and the total amount disbursed $13,423,064.77. Included in the receipts are the collections made thro the Attorney General, approximating $1,310,000, and collections by the Auditor General from delinquent corporations, which, while they swell the grand total, cannot be properly used as a basis for estimating the revenue for the year 1894.

THE Standard Oil Company is making a big kick against taking the tariff from oil. Of course it will, the poor thing, it made millions by having a tariff on oil. Now give the consumers a little chance by having cheaper oil. Stand back monopoly.

BRO. MEEK, of the Watchman has filed an application for the appointment as surveyor of the port of Philadelphia.

THE bankruptcy bill was defeated in the House a few days ago.

SENATOR Hoar, of Mass., has been scolding Cleveland like a fish woman because the President's Hawaiian policy don't please him, and because he don't go a-Hoaring after the senator's notions.

PHILADELPHIA taxpayers are indignantly protesting against a remarkable bill which the city has been asked to foot. It is for the "expenses" incurred by the committee of 52 ring councilmen in acting as an alleged escort to the famous old Liberty bell on its return to Philadelphia from Chicago. The bill, which in exact figures is $3,099,81, is outrageous. The whole affair was a junketing trip, pure and simple, under the hypocritical pretense of an escort of honor to one of the most glorious relics in the possession of the American nation. The taking of the bell to Chicago was also nothing else than a junketing tour. Champagne corks cracked all the way from Philadelphia to Chicago. About the only thing properly sober was the old bell itself.

A NEW postmaster has been appointed for Mifflinburg, James Kleckner being the lucky one.

GOVERNOR PATTISON has appointed February 20th next as the date for holding the election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Congressman-at-large Lilly.

RUMORS are again floating through the country regarding the health of President Cleveland. Correspondents aver that the President was recently in New York and had an operation performed to relieve him of a malady.

A FEW days ago an anarchist threw a bomb into the chamber of the French deputies while the body was in session by which 100 persons were injured. The explosion blew off the bombthrowers nose. He was not suspected as being the guilty one until he lay in the hospital for treatment. Being closely pressed, he confessed the deed.

All the European governments are wrought up to a high pitch against anarchists since this affair.

WHAT TARIFF MEANS.

Under the McKinley Bill an ordinary suit of clothes cost $20. The same suit can be purchased for $16 under the Wilson bill. A pretty good profit for the McKinley protectionists. A pair of blankets so highly necessary when the thermometer gets below zero, for which "Mack" charges $5.50, Wilson will only tax you $3.50. See the difference; $6.00 on those two items. The gain is the interest of a $100 investment.

THE PATRONS MEET.

The meeting of the State Grange, at Harrisburg, will adjourn to-morrow, Friday. The turn-out of delegates is large, and the work cut out will be of a character to aid the farming interests which need support.

A tax bill, something like the Niles bill, will be endorsed. Secretary Morton, of the agricultural bureau, will likely get a scoring for saying in a recent address that some of the grange leaders are playing politician and trying to prostitute the order to getting office and care really nothing about the good of the farmer.

Taggart, of Montgomery, has an eye on having the Republican nomination for congressman-at-large, and an effort will be made to have State Grange endorse him.

The government should foster the great farming interest to the full extent of constitutional permission—other interests have been aided in violation of justice. The back-bone of the country is made up of the millions of tillers of the soil whose prosperity gives pulse to all other pursuits.

La Grippe Again.

The re-appearance of the "GRIP" calls to mind the experience of Jas. O. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Texas. He was sick in bed for ten days with the grip during its prevalence a year or two ago. Later in the season he had a second attack. He says: "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and with considerable success, I think, only being in bed a little over two days. The second attack, I am satisfied, would have been equally as bad as the first, but for the use of this remedy." It should be borne in mind that the grip is much the same as a very severe cold and requires precisely the same treatment. When you wish to cure a cold quickly and effectually give this remedy a trial. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray.

Anything In Any Line.

We are making the greatest display in Clothing, Hats, Trunks, Umbrellas, Men's Furnishing — everything in men's and boy's wear except shoes.

The largest stock we have ever carried and at the lowest possible prices.

Holiday goods in great variety.

MONTGOMERY & CO,
Bellefonte, Pa.

The Utah Bill Passed.

The house, on Tuesday, passed the bill for the admission of Utah into statehood, with little opposition.

—We have a large stock of ladies' coats which we are selling at greatly reduced prices. Ladies call and see them at C. P. Long & Co.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

When on a visit to Iowa, Mr. K. Dalton, of Luray, Russell county, Kansas, called at the laboratory of Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, to show them his six year old boy, whose life had been saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, it having cured him of a very severe attack of croup. Mr. Dalton is certain that it saved his boy's life and is enthusiastic in his praise of the remedy. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

To be Banquetted.

The officials of the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania are to be banquetted by the Bellefonte board of trade on Thursday evening, December 21.

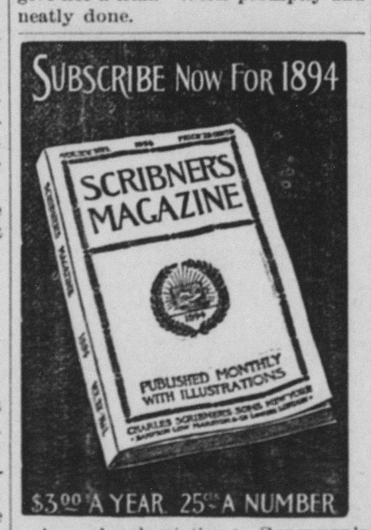
Clinton Countys' New Postmasters.

The following appointments as postmasters have been made for Clinton county: Beech Creek, E. P. Trexler; Hammersley's Fork, H. A. Wilson; McElhattan, J. H. Chatham; Mill Hall W. H. Clarke.

New Firm.

The firm of J. S. Dauberman & Son undertakers and furniture dealers, has taken in a new member in Miller Goodhart, and the firm name now goes as Dauberman & Goodhart.

—Miss Angeline Tobias, of this place, wishes to make known to the public that she is now prepared to make hair switches, and would kindly ask those desiring to have any made to give her a trial. Work promptly and neatly done.



A year's subscription to SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE will bring into your home twelve monthly numbers, aggregating over 1500 pages of the best and most interesting reading, and more than 700 beautiful illustrations.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GEORGE W. CABLE will begin in the January number a romance entitled "John March, Southerner."

Two other important serials have been engaged: J. M. BARRIE, author of the famous "Little Minister," has written a new novel, the first since that famous story. GEORGE MEREDITH, the great English novelist, has in preparation a novel entitled "The Amazing Marriage."

SHORT STORIES will be abundant. W. D. HOWELLS, MISS ELLIOT, W. H. BISHOP, LUDOVIC BOURGET, JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS and many new writers will contribute.

STUDIES OF AMERICAN LIFE will be an important feature, including Newport, Bar Harbor, Lenox, etc., and the West.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS will be even more numerous and beautiful than ever. A series of frontis pieces chosen by Philip Gilbert Hamerton will be especially notable.

COMPLETE PROSPECTUS SENT ON REQUEST.

Special Offer: The numbers for 1893 and a subscription for 1894, - $4 50
The same, with back numbers, bound in cloth, - - - - 6 00

Sample Copy, 10 cents.

Charles Scribner's Sons,
743 Broadway, N. Y.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE PRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY - SUNDAY - WEEKLY

For 1893 & '94.

Still maintains its position as Philadelphia's Greatest Family Newspaper.

It Prints All the News,

And this news is carefully verified, fully classified, ably edited, legibly printed and made the more interesting by being well illustrated.

Editorially It Is Strong,

Its editorial policy being at once forceful, fearless, impartial, aggressive, honest and always directed to the public welfare.

It Is Pre-Eminently a Family Paper,

Meeting all requirements as such by appealing directly to the best interests of every member of the household and by the absence of anything of an objectionable character in either its news, literary or advertising columns.

TERMS OF THE PRESS.

By mail, postage free in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

Daily (except Sunday) one year, -	$6.00
" " " one month, - -	.60
" (including Sunday), one year, -	7.50
" " " one month - -	.65
Sunday, one year, - - - -	2.00
WEEKLY PRESS, one year, - -	1.00

Drafts, Checks and other Remittances should be made payable to the order of

The Press Company, Limited,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM THE PRESS IS AMONG THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

Press Want "Ads." give the greatest results. The people believe in them and use them. THE PRESS prints as high as 4,044 want advertisements in a single issue and has received 10,067 answers to Press Want Ads. in a single day. This shows why Press Want Ads. give the greatest results.

RATES FOR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (PREPAID.)

"Situations Wanted" -	Half cent a word
"Help Wanted" - -	One cent a word
"Real Estate" - - - -	One cent a word
"Boarding" - - - -	Two cents a word
"Rooms" - - -	Two cents a word
"For Sale" and	Sundays, Two cts. a word
"Business opportunities	Weekdays, 1c. word

For small amounts one-cent or two-cent stamps are accepted same as cash.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Harriet Condo, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

M. M. CONDO, Administrator.
dec14-6t Centre Hall.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Mies, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SMITH, Administrator.
dec 14-6t Tusseyville.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of John H. Odenkirk, deceased, late of Potter township, Centre county, having been placed in the hands of the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and all persons having claims, to present them duly authenticated by law, for settlement.

MARY J ODENKIRK,
W. A. KERR,
nov16-6t Executors.

CHARTER NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the 2nd day of January A. D 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. under an Act of Assembly entitled, "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the "Evangelical Church of Centre Hall, Pennsylvania," the character and object of which is to support a place of public worship according to the doctrines of the Evangelical church, and for this purpose to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS.
nov30-3t Solicitors.

The Sun.

The first of American Newspapers,
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The American Constitution, the American Idea, the American Spirit. These first, last, and all the time, forever!

The Sunday Sun

Is the greatest Sunday Newspaper in the world.

Price 5c a copy. By mail $2 a year.
Daily, by mail, - $6 a year.
Daily and Sunday, by mail, - - - $8 a year.
The Weekly, - - $1 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.

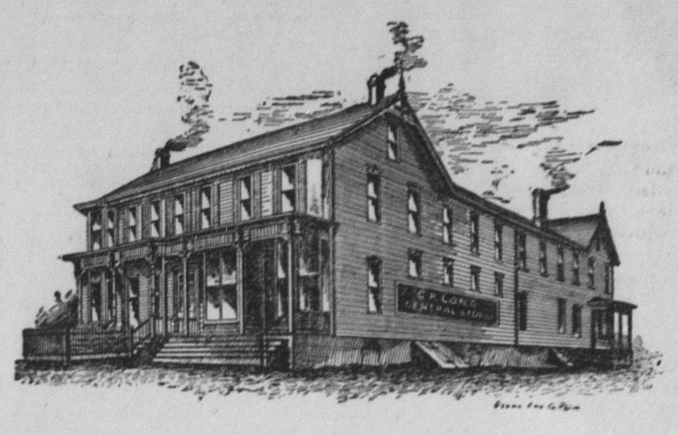
Mr. J. P. Blaize, an extensive real estate dealer in Des Moines, Iowa, narrowly escaped one of the severest attacks of pneumonia while in the northern part of that state during a recent blizzard, says the *Saturday Review*. Mr. Blaize had occasion to drive several miles during the storm and was so thoroughly chilled that he was unable to get warm, and inside of an hour after his return he was threatened with a severe case of pneumonia or lung fever. Mr. Blaize sent to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, of which he had often heard, and took a number of large doses. He says the effect was wonderful and in a short time he was breathing quite easily. He kept on taking the medicine and the next day was able to come to Des Moines. Mr. Blaize regards his cure as simply wonderful. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Lif Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Goods Opened from New York and Philad.



Too Busy To Talk!

We are simply so crowded with business that we havn't time to name prices on goods purchased in New York and Philadelphia last week.

The rush for goods is on fiercer and more overwhelming than ever. With our new building, enlarged stock and double number of employes, we are magnificently prepared for it, but the rush leaves us no breath to do more than to warn our customers not to delay in coming to see our special bargains a single day longer.

C. P. LONG & CO.,

SPRING MILLS, - - - - - PENNA.

WE MEAN EVERY..... .....WORD OF THIS!

We have got the largest stock of Clothing ever shown in Centre County. We must turn it into money at once. Not after the Holidays, but now, right away. Sooner, if possible. We mean business. They have got to go.

PRICE =:= NO =:= OBJECT

We will sell you a suit or an overcoat for less money today than you ever saw them sold for after the Holidays.

SEE OUR PRICES!

We will make it worth dollars to you and it won't cost you a cent if you don't buy.

FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. BELLEFONTE, PA.

DID THE SON MURDER HIS FATHER?

Murder in Perry County—James Carpenter's Body Found in the Creek.

Prodnce Merchant James Carpenter was probably murdered near Port Royal, Perry county, on Monday night. His shoes and stockings were found on the banks of Tuscarora Creek, and there was a trail of blood from a rocky bluff over the stream to the water.

The body was found about one o'clock Tuesday afternoon at the mouth of Tuscarora creek where it empties into the Juniata river. A knife wound in the back of the neck and two ugly bruises on the head confirm the suspicion that Carpenter was murdered and then thrown into the creek.

James Carpenter, a son of the murdered man, is suspected of having committed the crime and was arrested today and committed to the Newport jail in default of bail to await the result of the coroner's investigation. There is great excitement in the community over the murder and it is the general opinion that young Carpenter killed his parent to get possession of his money.

The murdered man was about fifty-six years old and his accused son is in thirty-first year. The father was an extensive produce dealer and is thought to have accumulated considerable money.

SPRING MILLS.

Interesting Items from Our Neighboring Town.

Mrs. W. W. Rishell and her husband spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Ruhl. They left for Harrisburg last Tuesday, where they will take charge of the Metropolitan Hotel.

W. P. Alexander moved into Wm. Allison's house last Friday.

Our merchants have got down to solid business and free salt and free sugar has been suspended for the present; owing to the uncertainty of the Wilson bill, no doubt.

Robert Smith returned last Friday from Woodward, whither he had gone to join a hunting expedition. Some how or other he forgot to bring any venison along.

The Penn Literary society is in full blast now and has a large membership. It meets every Wednesday evening and promises to be a longer lived affair than was last year's Lyceum League.

The Methodists will hold Christmas services in their church on Saturday evening, 23rd; the Presbyterians will have their services on the evening of the 24th, and the Reforms on the evening of the 25th.

There was quite a hop at the hotel on Saturday evening; the elite of this place were all there.

Rumor has it that there is to be another store in town, and a Racket store at that.

W. S. Kirk, of Philadelphia, is in town now in the interest of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. He and our Local agent, M. Shires, travel together; both being hustlers at the business, they are thoroughly invincible and are sure to make many preparations for the holding of first-class funerals in years to come.

Death at Tusseyville.

Last Sabbath the death of one of Potter township's most estimable citizens occurred at Tusseyville, in Mr. William Ishler. Mr. Ishler had not been in the best of health for some time, but was never confined to his bed, and was able to be around. On Sunday morning he was seized with a severe coughing spell, and djed shortly after. His death was sudden and unexpected and was unlooked for by his friends.

Mr. Ishler was well up in years, and was aged 78 years, 7 months and 23 days. He was a member of the Reformed church, and a steadfast Democrat.

The funeral occurred on Wednesday from his late residence, interment being made in the cemetery at Tusseyville, Rev. Eisenberg officiating. The funeral was largely attended by a large concourse of friends who attested their regret at his demise.

Was Instantly Killed.

Patrick Hyde,16 years of age, was instantly killed by a fall of coal in No. 7 mine at Sterling mines on Tuesday.

In the Lancashire mine, near Philipsburg, John Patrick was killed by a fall of rock. The Sterling Coal company, operating at Hastings, Cambria county, and at Sterling, Clearfield county, Gen. D. H. Hastings, president, has retired from the business of miners and shippers of coal, contracting the operating of tne mines to others.

Mifflin County Deaths.

Recent deaths in Mifflin county are: Mrs. Barbara Focht, of Allenville, aged 83; Mrs. Lydia Hartzler, of Menno township, aged 70; Fanny Thompson, at the county almshouse, aged 99.

Hon. John Cessna Dead.

John Cessna died at his home in Bedford, at 11 o'clock, last night, having been ill of diabetis during the past four weeks.

—Every article purchased at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, carries with it a guarantee. Every sale is made satisfactory.

COBURN.

A Child of Mr. and Mrs Jacob Harter Died of Diphtheria.

Mr. W. F. Hassinger and wife of Zion, Pa., were visiting friends at this place during last week. They returned home on Saturday.

Mrs. Catherman spent a week visiting friends in Union county recently.

James A. Kooney is somewhat indisposed at present with throat trouble.

Mrs. Ketner, wife of Jacob Ketner, is lying critically ill at her home, with lung fever. Small hopes are entertained for her recovery.

A. M. Wilson has given up his intention to move to Sugar valley, for the present at least.

Adam Bowersox proprietor of the Aaronsburg Bottling Works has rented the house and store room of M. D. Rockey, at this place, and will remove the Bottling Works to this place on the first day of April next, and will continue the manufacture of soft drinks at this place.

W. W. Rishell who has been proprietor of the Coburn House for the last several years, has sold his entire personal property to R. O. Braucht, of this place, who will continue the business at the old stand. Mr. Rishell has rented a larger hotel in the city of Harrisburg and took possession of the same on Tuesday. We can recommend Mr. Rishell to the people of the capitol city as a man who knows how to cater to the wants of his guests in an obliging and gentlemanly way, and would enjoin them to give him a share of their patronage.

The shop windows are beginning to assume their holiday attire.

On last Thursday morning this entiie community was shocked to hear of the death of Harry W. Harter, a bright lad, eleven years of age, son of Jacob M., and Susan Harter, who live on Andrew Harters' farm, about one mile west of this place, by that dread disease diphtheria, of the most malignant kind. This boy, the jewel of the family, took sick on the Sunday previous and gradually grew worse until Thursday when his spirit took its flight to Him who gave it being. The best medical attendance was given to him, but it was of no avail. His remains were placed in the hands of the undertaker who buried him in Georges Valley cemetery without a funeral being held. Every precaution has been taken by the family to prevent the spread of the disease so there is no cause for alarm. It was reported that one of the children of George M. Bower was also suffering from the same disease, but the story proved to be unfounded. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the entire community in their sore trial; but they are asked to put their trust in Him, whose ways are past finding out. At this writing none of the other members of the family are afflicted with the disease.

On last Saturday evening twenty-one members of W. Camp, No. 680, P. O. S. of A. of this place went to Woodward to institute a new Camp of the order at that place. They all report a good time; but they say the way the President of the Camp got away with the oysters was wonderful to behold. The price of oysters has advanced in consequence thereof.

Agents Wanted.

Energetic agents wanted in every town, county and state, to introduce our "Lace Curtains," Pillow Shams, Bed sets, Chenille Table Covers and Chenille Curtains. We offer the most liberal terms and guarantee exclusive Agency. Goods furnished direct from manufacturer at lowest possible prices. Fine assortment of Patterns and qualities. Every agent accepting an Agency from us can make an independent living. Write for terms and particulars; full information free.

NORTH BRITISH LACE MILLS.
sep14-3m 115 Worth St. N. Y.

Queries for Girls.

Did it ever occur to you—

That the girl who tells you all those dreadful things about a third girl is likely to say the same evil things about you?

That the man who makes love to you the first time he meets you knows not the meaning of the word "sincerity?"

That when you go to the theatre it isn't a wise plan to pin your veil to the back of the seat that is just in front of you, because the man who occupies that seat will march off with your veil sticking to his shoulders?

That it is very difficult for a hostess to entertain a roomful of visitors, and that it is your duty to make yourself as agreeable and interesting as you can?—Chicago *Record*.

Appropriate Presents.

Nothing could be more appropriate for a Christmas present to a son or father than a good warm overcoat or suit, which would be both servicable and useful this cold weather. Lewins, at Bellefonte, has just such articles in abundance to select from, along with a full line of furnishing goods, and they can be had at prices below the average.

—Brooms last Saturday at half price. Did you get one? Saturday special bargains.—G. H. Long.

Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs
Neckwear and Mufflers.
Trunks and Suit Cases
Telescopes and Traveling Bags.
Gloves and Mittens.
Scarf Pins and Cuff Buttons.
Smoking Jackets and Bath Robes.
Satine and Twilled Night Robes.
Candigan Jackets and Sweaters.
Umbrellas and Mackintoshes.
White, Percale and Cheviot Shirts.
Fur Gloves, Fur Collars, Fur Caps.
Clothing of All Kinds.
Hats of All Shapes.
Caps of All Colors.

All for Holiday Gifts.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

Crider Exchange Block, - - Bellefonte.

A Great Opportunity!

Our immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods are now in, consisting of Clothing, Overcoats, Dry Goods, the finest selections of Dress Goods ever displayed in this valley, Boots and Shoes, etc. These goods are first-class, and everything of this seasons production. We are offering all our goods at low prices and are

AT OUR OLD TRICKS!

That of selling the best of everything in our store at prices that dont suit our competitors, but please the buyers immensely.

HARPER & KREAMER, CENTRE HALL.

We are offering most valuable and useful Premiums. Did you get a Card? Ask for one.

WEAK MAN CURE YOURSELF IN TWO WEEKS.

BEFORE. AFTER.

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors" wonderful "cure-alls," specifics, etc., when I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt, lasting cure of Lost Manhood, Nightly Emissions, Nervous Weakness in old or young men, Varicocele, Impotency, and to enlarge weak, stunted organs. Cures in Two Weeks. I send this prescription Free of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. All I ask in return is that you will buy a small quantity of the remedy from me direct, or advise your friends to do so after you receive the recipe and see that there is no humbug or deception. But you can do as you please about this. Correspondence strictly confidential, and all letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Enclose stamp if convenient. Address E. H. HUNGERFORD, Box 542, Albion, Mich.

For a sore throat there is nothing better than a flannel bandage dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will nearly always effect a cure in one night's time. This remedy is also a favorite for rheumatism and has cured many severe cases. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

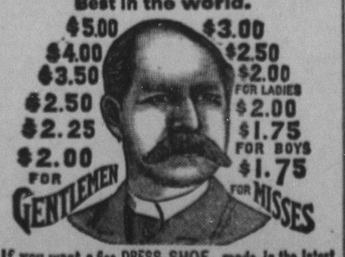
C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

——Piles of fall and winter goods at Lewins, Bellefonte. All latest styles and lowest prices to be had anywhere. Go and see before all gone.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



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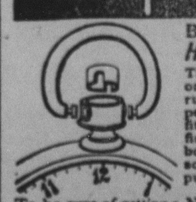
Non-pull-out BOWS.



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To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out, see that the case is stamped with this trade mark. It cannot be had with any other kind.

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Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 19, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p m., New York, 10.08 p. m., Baltimore, 7 20 p. m., Washington at 8 37 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and pas enger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. (Daily except Sunday.) For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Potteville Harrisburg and intermediate points arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8 02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.38 a m Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6 40 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m, week days, 10 35 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m, Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.01 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 a m; Washington at 11.05 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2 00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.40 p m. week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 58		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
37		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 22		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 50 and 7.40 p m. turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 10 20 a m. 5.02 p m, 6.06 p m, and 8 00 p m

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A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

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The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. D. Murray.

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THE NEWS.

At a wedding at Arlington, Neb., Herman Echtenkamp and Frank Ostman, who had an old grievance, fought a duel with pistols, and Ostman was fatally wounded.——The stockholders on the State Bank of Veedersburg, Ind., which was organized one year ago with Reid Zigler, of Attica, as president, and Lucius Martin as cashier, with a capital stock of $25 000, went into voluntary liquidation. ——The orchestra of the English Opera Company struck in Buffalo, and the company disbanded.—While out hunting, Frank Louvett shot and almost instantly killed John D. Moore, a prominent business man of Brinfield, Ill. Moore was getting into a sleigh when the gun which Louvett was carrying was accidentally discharged, the full load entering Moore's back.——Mrs. Isaac Spalding, the richest woman in Nashua, N. H., died at the age of ninety-seven.——Insanity experts have declared Mrs. Catherine Fitzferald who killed Mrs. Carrie Pearsall, insane.——Harvey Pate and Frank Stiers were hung at Danville, Ill., for murder.——Fire started in the grocery store of Winkleman & Freeman in Temple, Texas, and before it could be controlled that store, together with those of Cheeves Bros., & Co., and W. H. Wilkers, were destroyed. The total loss is $40,000, with partial insurance. Mr. Samuel Cheeves was burned to death in an attempt to save some of his valuables.

Henry Collier, bookkeeper for the Harwood Stove Factory in Little Rock, Ark., was killed by George McNamara, a bartender. Both had been drinking.——The home of Mrs. Lucy W. Wright, in Bessemer, Ala., was burned, and her charred body was found in the ruins. It is believed she was murdered and the house set on fire to conceal the crime. ——The frequency of incendiary fires in Wheeling, W. Va., has caused the Mayor to offer a reward for the arrest of the firebugs. ——The will of Judge Billings, of New Orleans, contains a legacy of $70,000 to Yale. ——The second trial of Rev. Frederick Howard, alleged to be Wm. Lord Moore, charged with conducting a fraudulent legacy business, began in Nashville, Tenn.,——George T. Scott, of Kansas City, Mo., eloped with Miss Belle Rich, his typewriter.——Fire destroyed a stone building in the Norfolk Navy Yard, causing a loss of probably $250.000.—A. B. Treadwell, who is wanted in Philadelphia, New York and several other cities for robbery, has been convicted of attempting to rob the Emporia postoffice last June, and will be sentenced to the penitentiary in Leavenworth, Kan.

A wildcat brandy still, belonging to William Fowler, were captured in Warren county, Tenn., and one boiler, an engine and wormmill, thirty-one tubs, eleven casks and three hundred and eighty-two gallons of applejack was seized. Fowler was bound over to the federal court. Eight hundred gallons of liquor was also captured.——William Kairer, a baker, of Camden, N. J., was shot and killed by a burglar.——The National Bank of Grand Island, Neb., closed its doors.——Henry Miles, of Evans Mill, N. Y., killed Mrs. Anna M. Ward, who had purchased his farm under mortgage foreclosure sale.——The grain elevator, containing 25,000 bushels of wheat, two livery stables, thirty-five horses, three freight cars, the electric plant and six other buildings were destroyed by fire in Corsicana, Texas. The loss is estimated at $10,000.——Edward Cady, an opium fiend, killed himself and his two children in Erie, Pa.——John Delfino, who killed Mrs. Catherine Gessell, an Italian woman, in Brooklyn, was electrocuted in Sing Sing.

There was a freight train wreck at Stanton on the P. W. & B. One tramp was killed and another hurt.——Mrs. Wahn, residing in Monaco, was fatally burned by the bursting of a can of water on the cook stove, and causing a lamp carried by the woman to explode.——Mrs. Halliday, indicted for murder tried to commit suicide in her cell in Monticello, N. H.——Hon. Isaac C. Lewis, president of the Meriden, Ct., Britannia Company and Meriden's wealthiest citizen, died at his home of apoplexy, aged eighty-one years. Mr. Lewis began life without a dollar, and by his own exertions accumulated a large fortune.——Young Tom Rodgers, who murdered his father and attempted to kill his mother, and sister in Chester, Pa., on January 14th last, was sentenced by Judge Clayton to twenty-six years' imprisonment for his crimes. ——The engine and five cars of the Pittsfield freight, bound north, on the Danbury and Berkshire division of the Consolidated Railroad, ran off an open switch at Bethel, Ct., and were wrecked.——General Manager Barlow, of the Elkton Coal and Coke Company, died at his home in Roanoke, Va.,——Capt. J. J. Lawrence, who was the commander of the first steamboat of the Mallory line, fell dead at his home in New York. He was about seventy years old, and retired from active service several years ago. He had a wife and two daughters.——The five-year-old son of Mrs. Healy, living in Middletown, Ct., was carrying a lamp down stairs when he fell, breaking the lamp. A piece of glass penetrated his throat and severed the jugular vein, causing death almost instantly.

TWO FATALLY INJURED.

A Calcium Light Cylinder Explodes While on a Man's Shoulder,

A horrible accident happened on the river front at Albany, N. Y., shortly after nine o'clock, at the freight house entrance of the People's Line Steamboat Company. It was an explosion caused in a manner which is a rarity.

Wm. Becker, Fred. Russell, Edward Eagan and Edward Leslie, who are employes of the People's Line, were removing a number of calcium light cylinders, Eagan hoisted one upon his shoulder, and in an instant there occurred an explosion which startled everyone in the vicinity. When the dust cleared away three of the men lay prostrate. On the snow in the street was Russell. One leg was torn off, and from a gash in his stomach protruded his entrails. Eagan lay near him. One of his legs was also gone, while there was hardly a spot on his body but showed the marks of some of the flying portions of the death-dealing cylinder. Becker lay near the door. A gash in his left thigh showed that he, too, had been badly injured. Leslie escaped with a couple of broken ribs. Eagan and Russell are injured internally, and may die. Becker will live.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Discusses Public Affairs.

"TARIFF REFORM" URGED.

Hawaiian Matters Reserved For a Special Message.

Chinese Registration Law—The United States and Brazil—Effects of the Silver Purchase Repeal—Affairs at Home and Abroad—Work of the Various Bureaus Summarized—Public Economy Advocated—Administration's Pension Policy.

The President's annual message, which has been read in both Houses of Congress, is mainly as follows:

To the Congress of the United States.

The constitutional duty which requires the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to the Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well-supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments, who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as as are not embraced therein, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time appropriate.

While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of fairness and love of justice, which, joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

BRAZILIAN AFFAIRS.

The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now, and for some time have been, stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established Government, which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the navy employing the vessels of their command in an attack upon the National capital and chief seaport, and lacking, as it does, the elements of divided administration, I have failed to see that the insurgents can reasonably claim recognition as belligerents.

Thus far the position of our Government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfortunate conflict. Emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists, I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manner not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late naval commander in those waters in saluting the revolted Brazilian Admiral, being indisposed to countenance an act calculated to give gratuitous sanction to the local insurrection.

CHILEAN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The convention between our Government and Chile, having for its object the settlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the claims commission provided for. The two Governments failing to agree upon the third member of the Commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss Republic were invoked, as provided in the treaty, and the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chile.

THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registration of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States, and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of eminent counsel that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers, pending judicial inquiry as to its validity, in good faith declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions. A test case upon proceeding by habeas corpus was brought before the Supreme Court, and on May 15th, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining the law.

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers thereto entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

SURRENDER OF WEEKS RECOGNIZED.

Costa Rica has lately testified its friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon duly submitted evidences of criminality, a noted fugitive from justice. It is trusted that the negotiation of a treaty with that country to meet recurring cases of this kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all these countries with which the United States has not already conventional arrangements of that character.

I have deemed it fitting to express to the Governments of Costa Rica and Colombia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago.

Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be operative.

While occasional questions affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Germany, our relations with that country continue satisfactory.

The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness.

Negotiations are in progress between the two Governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon by the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration practically effective; and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose.

The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal, upon cargoes of cereals bound to and from the lake ports of the United States, was adjusted by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation imposing discriminating tolls upon British transit through our canals.

A request for additions to the list of extraditable offences covered by the existing treaty between the two countries is under consideration.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Nicaragua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed Minister, by his timely good offices, aided in a peaceful adjustment of the controversy involved in the first conflict. The large American interests established in that country in connection with the Nicaragua Canal were not molested.

The canal company has, unfortunately, become financially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended to it by the Government of Nicaragua. The United States are especially interested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge. That it should be accomplished under distinctively American auspices, and its enjoyment assured not only to the vessels of this country as a channel of communication between our Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, but to the ships of the world in the interests of civilization, is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of question.

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the dissolution of its Legislature and the proclamation of a dictatorship have been unattended with civil war.

An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and proclaimed.

The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed last June.

HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

It is hardly necessary for me to state that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present Administration the existing Government of Hawaii had been suddenly overthrown, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the Provisional Government of the islands and the United States, and submitted to the Senate for ratification. This treaty I withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James H. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investation of the circumstances attending the change of Government, and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of a treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyond all question that the constitutional Government of Hawaii had been subverted with the active aid of our representative to that Government, and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed naval force of the United States which was landed for that purpose at the instance of our Minister. Upon the facts developed it seemed to me the only honorable course for our Government to pursue was to undo the wrong that had been done by those representing us and to restore as far as practicable the status existing at the time of our forcible intervention. With a view of accomplishing this result within the Constitutional limits of Executive power, and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results has been received from him.

Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sent to the Congress, together with all other information at hand, accompanied by a special Executive message fully detailing all the facts necessary to a complete understanding of the case, and presenting a history of all the material events leading up to the present situation.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Senate February 14, 1890, and by the House of Representatives on the 3d of April following, the President was requested "to invite, from time to time, as fit occasions may arise, negotiations with any Government with which the United States has or may have diplomatic relations, to the end that any differences or disputes arising between the two Governments which cannot be adjusted by diplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjusted by such means." April 18, 1890, the International American Conference of Washington by resolution expressed the wish that all controversies between the Republics of America and the Nations of Europe might be settled by arbitration, and recommended that the Government of each Nation represented in that conference should communicate this wish to all friendly powers. A favorable response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the purpose in view, and expressing the hope that her Majesty's Government will lend ready co-operation to the Government of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted.

It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before the Congress and to express my sincere gratification that the sentiment of two great and kindred Nations is thus authoritatively manifested in favor of the rational and peaceable settlement of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to $461,716,561.94 and its expenditures to $459,374,674.29. There was collected from customs $205,355,016.73, and from internal revenue $161,027,623.93. Our dutiable imports amounted to $421,856,711, an increase of $52,453,907 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of $13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $7,147,455.32.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be $430,121,365.38 and its expenditures $458,-121,365.38, resulting in a deficiency of $28,-000,000.

SILVER PURCHASE REPEAL.

The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the Government as a feature of our monetary scheme, has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know at this time, precisely what conditions will be be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the which money has been frightened into hoarding places is returned to trade and enterprise, a survey of the situation will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permantly sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business.

In the pursuit of this object we should resolutely turn away from alluring and temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action.

IMMIGRATION AND QUARANTINE.

The Superintendent of Immigration, through the Secretary of the Treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,793 immigrants. Of these, 1063 were not permitted to land, under the limitations of the law, and 577 were returned to the countries from whence they came by reason of their having become public charges. The total arrivals were 141,034 less than for the previous year.

The Secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the Marine Hospital service and of the good work done under its supervision in preventing the entrance and spread of contagious diseases.

The admonitions of the last two years touching our public health and the demonstrated danger of the introduction of contagious diseases from foreign ports have invested the subject of National quarantine with increased interest. A more general and harmonious system than now exists, acting promptly and directly everywhere, and constantly operating by preventive means to shield our country from the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the safety of our people.

WORK OF THE ARMY.

The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 25,778 enlisted men and 2144 officers.

Neither Indian outbreaks nor domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the Department of Texas, where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warm approval of the civil and military authorities of both countries.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster General contains a detailed statement of the operations of the Postoffice Department during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touching this important branch of the public service.

The business of the mails indicates with absolute certainty the condition of the business of the country, and depression in financial affairs inevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore a larger discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is the expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the Postmaster General's report.

I desire to commend as especially worthy of prompt attention the suggestion of the Postmaster General relating to a more sensible and business-like organization and a better distribution of responsibility in his department.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy contains a history of the operations of his department during the past year, and exhibits a most gratifying condition of the personnel of our navy. He presents a satisfactory account of the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels, and makes a number of recommendations to which attention is especially invited.

Progress in the construction of new vessels has not been as rapid as was anticipated. There have been delays in the completion of unarmored vessels, but for the most part they have been such as are constantly occurring even in countries having the largest experience in naval ship-building. The most serious delays, however, have been in the work upon armored ships. The trouble has been the failure of contractors to deliver armor as agreed.

The difficulties seem now, however, to have been all overcome, and armor is being delivered with satisfactory promptness. As a result of the experience acquired by ship builders and designers and material men, it is believed that the dates when vessels will be completed can now be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Great guns, rapid-fire guns, torpedoes and powder are being promptly supplied.

While I am distinctly in favor of consistently pursuing the policy we have inaugurated of building up a thorough and efficient navy, I cannot refrain from the suggestion that the Congress should carefully take into account the number of unfinished vessels on our hands and the depleted condition of our Treasury in considering the propriety of an appropriation at this time to begin new work.

PENSIONS.

The Secretary of the Interior has the supervision of so many important subjects that his report is of especial value and interest.

On the 30th day of June, 1893, there were on the pension rolls 966,012 names, an increase of 89,944 over the number on the rolls June 30, 1892. Of these there were seventeen widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, eighty-six survivors of the War of 1812, 5425 widows of soldiers of that war, 21,518 survivors and widows of the Mexican war, 3882 survivors and widows of Indian wars, 281 army nurses, and 475,645 survivors, and widows and children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the Rebellion. The latter number represents those pensioned on account of disabilities or death resulting from army and navy service. The number of persons remaining on the rolls June 30, 1893, who were pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, which allows pensions on account of death and disability not chargeable to army service, was 459,155.

The number added to the rolls during the year was 123,634, and the number dropped was 33,690. The first payments on pensions allowed during the year amounted to $33,-756,549.98. This includes arrears, or the accumulation between the time from which the allowance of pension dates and the time of actually granting the certificate.

Although the law of 1890 permits pensions for disabilities not related to military service, yet as a requisite to its benefits a disability must exist incapacitating applicants "from the performance of manual labor to such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The execution of this law in its early stages does not seem to have been in accord with its true intention; but towards the close of the last administration an authoritative construction was given to the statute, and since that time this construction has been followed. This has had the effect of limiting the operation of the law to its intended purpose. The discovery having been made that many names had been put upon the pension roll by means of wholesale and gigantic frauds, the Commissioner suspended payments upon a number of pensions which seemed to be fraudulent or unauthorized pending a complete examination, giving notice to the pensioners, in order that they might have an opportunity to establish, if possible, the justice of their claims notwithstanding apparent invalidity.

This, I understand, is the practice which has for a long time prevailed in the Pension Bureau; but after entering upon these recent investigations the Commissioner modified this rule so as not to allow, until after a complete examination, interference with the payment of a pension apparently not altogether void, but which merely had been fixed at a rate higher than that authorized by law.

I am unable to understand why frauds in the pension rolls should not be exposed and corrected with thoroughness and vigor. Every name fraudently put upon these rolls is a wicked imposition upon the kindly sentiment in which pensions have their origin, every fraudulent pensioner has become a bad citizen; every false oath in support of a pension has made perjury more common and false and undeserving pensioners rob the people not only of their money, but of the patriotic sentiment which the survivors of a war, fought for the preservation of the Union, ought to inspire. Thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and recent developments by the bureau establish appalling conspiracies to accomplish pension frauds. By no means the least wrong done is to brave and deserving pensioners, who certainly ought not to be condemned to such association.

Those who attempt in the line of duty to rectify these wrongs should not be accused of enmity or indifference to the claims of honest veterans.

The sum expended on account of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1893, was $156,-740,467.14.

The Commissioner estimates that $165,-000,000 will be required to pay pensions during the year ending June 30, 1894.

THE INDIANS.

The condition of the Indians and their ultimate fate are subjects which are related to a sacred duty of the Government, and which strongly appeal to the sense of justice and the sympathy of our people.

Our Indians number about 248,000. Most of them are located on 161 reservations, containing 86,116,531 acres of land. About 110,-000 of these Indians have, to a large degree, adopted civilized customs. Lands in severalty have been allotted to many of them. Such allottments have been made to 10,006 individuals during the last fiscal year, embracing about 1,000,000 acres.

The solution of the Indian problem depends very largely upon good administration. The personal fitness of agents and their adaptability to the peculiar duty of caring for their wants, is of the utmost importance.

The law providing that, except in especial cases, army officers shall be detailed as Indian agents, it is hoped will prove a successful experiment.

There is danger of great abuses creeping into the prosecution of claims for Indian depreciations, and I recommend that every possible safeguard be provided against the enforcement of unjust and fictitious claims of this description.

FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture will be found exceedingly interesting, especially to that large part of our citizens intimately concerned in agricultural occupations.

I especially commend to the attention of the Congress the statements contained in the Secretary's report concerning forestry. The time has come when efficient measures should be taken for the preservation of our forests from indiscriminate and remediless destruction.

The regulations of 1892 concerning Texas fever have been enforced during the last year, and the large stockyards of the country have been kept free from infection. Occasionally local outbreaks have been largely such as could have been effectually guarded against by the owners of the affected cattle.

While contagious pleuro-pneumonia in cattle has been eradicated, animal tuberculosis, a disease widespread and more dangerous to human life than pleuro-pneumonia, is still prevalent. Investigations have been made during the past year as to the means of its communication and the method of its correct diagnosis. Much progress has been made in this direction by the studies of the division of animal pathology, but work ought to be extended in co-operation with local authorities until the danger to human life arising from this cause is reduced to a minimum.

In the year 1839 the Congress appropriated $1000, to be taken from the Patent Office funds, for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare and improved varieties of seeds and for prosecuting agricultural investigations and procuring agricultural statistics. From this small beginning the Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture has grown to its present unwieldy and unjustifiably extravagant proportions.

During the last fiscal year the cost of seeds purchased was $66,548.61. The remainder of an appropriation of $135,000 was expended in putting them up and distributing them. It surely never could have entered the minds of those who first sanctioned appropriations of public moneys for the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds for gratuitous distribution that from this would grow large appropriations for the purchase and distribution by Members of Congress of ordinary seeds, bulbs, and cuttings which are common in all the States and Territories and everywhere easily obtainable at low prices.

In each State and Territory an agricultural experiment station has been established. These stations, by their very character and name, are the proper agencies to experiment with and test new varieties of seeds; and yet this indiscriminate and wasteful distribution by legislation and legislators continues, answering no purpose unless it be to remind constituents that their representatives are willing to remember them with gratuities at public cost.

Under the sanction of existing legislation there was sent out from the Agricultural Department during the last fiscal year enough of cabbage seed to plant 19,200 acres of land, a sufficient quantity of beans to plant 4000 acres, beet seed enough to plant 2500 acres, sweet corn enough to plant 7000 acres, sufficient cucumber seed to cover 3025 acres with vines, and enough muskmelon and watermelon seeds to plant 2675 acres. The total quantity of flower and vegetable seeds thus distributed was contained in more than nine million packages, and they were sufficient, if planted, to cover 99,596 acres of land.

In view of these facts this enormous expenditure without legitimate returns of benefit ought to be abolished. Anticipating a consummation so manifestly in the interest of good administration, more than $100,000 has been stricken from the estimate made to cover this object for the year ending June 30, 1895; and the Secretary recommends that the remaining $35,000 of the estimate be confined strictly to the purchase of new and improved varieties of seeds, and that these be distributed through experiment stations.

Thus the seed will be tested, and after the test has been completed by the experiment station, the propagation of the useful varieties and the rejection of the valueless may safely be left to the common sense of the people.

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.

The continued intelligent execution of the Civil Service law and the increasing approval by the people of its operation are most gratifying. The recent extension of its limitations and regulations to the employes at free delivery postoffices, which has been honestly and promptly accomplished by the commission, with the hearty co-operation of the Postmaster General, is an immensely important advance in the usefulness of the system.

I am, if possible, more than ever convinced of the incalculable benefits conferred by the Civil Service law, not only in its effect upon the public service, but also, what is even more important, in its effect in elevating the tone of political life generally.

NEED OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.

Economy in public expenditure is a duty that cannot innocently be neglected by those intrusted with the control of money drawn from the people for public uses. It must be confessed that our apparently endless resources, the familiarity of our people with immense accumulations of wealth, the growing sentiment among them that the expenditure of public money should in some manner be to their immediate and personal advantage, the indirect and almost stealthy manner in which a large part of our taxes are exacted, and a degenerated sense of official accountability have led to growing extravagance in Governmental appropriations.

At this time, when a depleted public treasury confronts us, when many of our people are engaged in a hard struggle for the necessaries of life, and when enforced economy is pressing upon the great mass of our countrymen, I desire to urge with all the earnestness at my command that congressional legislation be so limited by strict economy as to exhibit an appreciation of the condition of the Treasury and a sympathy with the straitened circumstances of our fellow-citizens.

The duty of public economy is also of immense importance in its intimate and necessary relation to the task now in hand of providing revenue to meet Government expenditures, and yet reducing the people's burden of Federal taxation.

TARIFF CHANGES.

After a hard struggle, tariff reform is directly before us. Nothing so important claims our attention, and nothing so clearly presents itself as both an opportunity and a duty—an opportunity to deserve the gratitude of our fellow citizens and a duty imposed upon us by our oft-repeated professions and by the emphatic mandate of the people. After a full discussion, our countrymen have spoken in favor of this reform, and they have confided the work of its accomplishment to the hands of those who are solemnly pledged to it.

If there is anything in the theory of a representation in public places of the people and their desires, if public officers are really the servants of the people, and if political promises and professions have any binding force, our failure to give the relief so long awaited will be sheer recreancy. Nothing should intervene to distract our effort until this reform is accomplished by wise and careful legislation.

While we should staunchly adhere to the principle that only the necessity of revenue justifies the imposition of tariff duties and other Federal taxation, and that they should be limited by strict economy, we cannot close our eyes to the fact that conditions have grown up among us which in justice and fairness call for discriminating care in the distribution of such duties and taxation as the emergencies of our Government actually demand.

Manifestly, if we are to aid the people directly through tariff reform, one of its most obvious features should be a reduction in present tariff charges upon the necessaries of life. The benefits of such a reduction would be palpable and substantial, seen and felt by thousands who would be better fed and better clothed and better sheltered. These gifts should be the willing benefactions of a Government whose highest function is the promotion of the welfare of the people.

Not less closely related to our people's prosperity and well-being is the removal of restrictions upon the importation of the raw materials necessary to our manufactures. The world should be open to our national ingenuity and enterprise. This cannot be while Federal legislation, through the imposition of high tariff, forbids to American manufacturers as cheap materials as those used by their competitors.

It is quite obvious that the enhancement of the price of our manufactured products resulting from this policy not only confines the market for these products within our own borders, to the direct disadvantage of our manufacturers, but also increases their cost to our citizens.

The interests of labor are certainly, though indirectly, involved in this feature of our tariff system. The sharp competition and active struggle among our manufacturers to supply the limited demand for their goods, soon fill the narrow market to which they are consigned. Then follows a suspension of work in mills and factories, a discharge of employes, and distress in the homes our workingmen.

Even if the often disproved assertion could be made good that a lower rate of wages would result from free raw materials and low tariff duties, the intelligence of our workingmen leads them quickly to discover that their steady employment, permitted by free raw materials, is the most important factor in their relation to tariff legislation.

A measure has been prepared by the appropriate Congressional committee embodying tariff reforms on the lines herein suggested, which will be promptly submitted for legislative action. It is the result of much patriotic and unselfish work, and I believe it deals with its subject consistently and as thoroughly as existing conditions permit.

I am satisfied that the reduced tariff duties provided for in the proposed legislation, added to existing internal revenue taxation will, in the near future, though perhaps not immediately, produce sufficient revenue to meet the needs of the Government.

The committee, after full consideration, and to provide against a temporary deficiency which may exist before the business of the country adjusts itself to the new tariff schedules, have wisely embraced in their plan a few additional internal revenue taxes, including a small tax upon incomes derived from certain corporate investments.

These new assessments are not only absolutely just and easily borne, but they have the further merit of being such as can be remitted without unfavorable business disturbances whenever the necessity of their imposition no longer exists.

In my great desire for the success of this measure I cannot restrain the suggestion that its success can only be attained by means of unselfish counsel on the part of the friends of tariff reform and as a result of their willingness to subordinate personal desires and ambitions to the public good. The local interests affected by the proposed reforms are so numerous and so varied that if all are insisted upon the legislation embodying the reform must inevitably fail.

In conclusion, my intense feeling of responsibility impels me to invoke for the manifold interests of a generous and confiding people the most scrupulous care, and to pledge my willing support to every legislative effort for the advancement of the greatness and prosperity of our beloved country.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THEY LIFTED $15,900.

Bold Robbery of the South Bend, Indiana Bank.

The boldest robbery in the annals of crime in Indiana was committed about noon, the victim being the South Bend National Bank, one of the leading banking concerns in the State. The amount taken was $15,900. No clue to the identity of the robbers have yet come to light and they seem to have made good their escape. From the manner in which the details of the theft were carried out, it is certain that it was engineered by a gang of experienced criminals who have for some time been shadowing the bank and its officers and had become thoroughly conversant with their business habits.

The South Bend National Bank is on North Michigan street, the First National being just north of it, an iron fence joining them. Shortly after noon, when Cashier Campbell was absent at dinner, Assistant Cashier Kelly, who resides in the rear of the building was called to the front door by a man who said he wanted to see him on some business. Just about this time a man approached the bank building on the north end and effected an entrance to the director's room, prying open the window sash with a steel chisel. He then forced a heavy oak door and was immediately in front of the vault. The outer vault door was open; a two-inch middle door had been closed by Cashier Campbell. This yielded readily, the combination, having, for some reason, failed to work, and before the robber stood the counter tray, containing between $3,000 and $10,000. In the safe a pile of $14,000 in gold, and many thousands in greenbacks were arrayed on shelves.

The prime idea seemed to be to take as much as possible of the money in sight without arousing suspicion before the robbers had had plenty of time to make good their escape. For this reason the counter tray with its loose thousands were undisturbed, the robber confining his theft to the safe from which he took $4,000 in yellow coin, about all he could carry, and $11,500 in bills. No silver coin was touched. The vault was then closed and the robber made his escape by means of the back door before Assistant Cashier Kelly had again passed through the building. It is probable that but one man entered the bank, he being protected by outside guard, who could easily have been placed where they could watch closely through the large plate-glass window the movement of any one inside the building without attracting attention to themselves. The money was not missed until some time after Cashier Campbell returned from dinner and then information of the theft was suppressed for some time in hope that some clue to the robbers might be discovered.

COST OF A GREAT STRIKE.

Over Three Million Persons in Destitute Condition for Weeks.

Statistics of the great strike of the English coal miners, which ended a few days ago, show that during the sixteen weeks of the normal output of 68,000,000 tons dropped to 39,000,000. Ordinarily 11,000,000 tons are exported, and 49,000,000 tons are consumed in England in the period mentioned, but during the strike only 8,750,000 tons were exported and 27,250,000 tons consumed. The estimated loss to mine owners, iron masters, railways, etc., was £13,225,615. Consumers paid in increased prices £1,767,000. Miners, iron workers and other artisans lost £18,08,-000. The total general loss is placed at £33,-231,215. The workers rendered idle numbered 1,003,25, which meant 3,511,425 persons in a destitute condition.

IN THE VALLEY.

To-day, when the sun was lighting my house
on the pine-clad hill,
The breast of a bird was ruffled as it perched
on my window-sill,
And a leaf was chased by the kitten on the
breeze-swept garden walk,
And the dainty head
Of a dahlia red
Was stirred on its slender stalk.

Oh! happy the bird at the rose tree, unheeding
the threatening storm!
And happy the blithe leaf-chaser, rejoicing in
sunshine warm!
They take no thought for the morrow—they
know no cares to-day;
And the thousand things
That the future brings
Are a blank to such as they.

But I, by the household ingle, can interpret
the looming clouds,
For the wind "soo-hoos" through the key-
hole, and a shadow the house enshrouds;
And I know I must quit my mountain, and go
to the vale below.
For my house is chill
On the windy hill,
When the Autumn tempests blow.

My mind is forever drawing an instructive
parallel
'Twixt temporal things that perish and eter-
nal things that dwell—
When billows and waves surround me, and
waters my soul o'erflow,
I descend in hope
From the mountain top
To the sheltering vale below.

I go down to the Valley of Silence where the
world's are never me;
I know there is "balm and healing" there
for eyes that with tears are wet;
And I find, in its sweet seclusion, gentle
solace for all my care,
For that valley pure,
With its shelter sure,
In the beautiful Vale of Prayer.

—[Nannie Power-O'Donoghue.

THE TUBE OF MUMMY-BROWN.

BY E. J. APPLETON.

Richardson picked up the soft little cylinder and looked at it again.

"What did you call it?" he asked.

"Mummy-brown," replied Knowlton, taking a brush from between his lips to speak, and touching the canvas before him with it.

"Brown it undoubtedly is," remarked his friend, "but where does the mummy come in?"

"In the tube, my boy," returned the painter, half closing his eyes and putting his head on one side to observe the effect of his last stroke; "because it is made of pulverized Egyptian mummies, and it is one of the best colors we have."

Richardson put the tube back upon the much littered studio table, and whistled softly.

"Well," said he, "you may count me out if ever I become a painter, when it comes to using dead men's bodies to make pictures with. I'd be afraid they would come back again!"

"Nonsense," said Knowlton, laughing; "they are entirely too dead for anything of that sort, you may be sure, and if they are sensitive to feelings, they never show it. Observe how I am using this tube, for instance, upon this Frenchman's coat; do you suppose any well-meaning Egyptian would like to have himself clothing a foreigner in any such manner, if he knew it?"

"No, I suppose not. * * * The coloring is rich, too," remarked Richardson, thrusting his hands deep into his pockets and surveying his friend's work with the eye of an uneducated critic, "though the same can't be said of the models, judging from appearances. And by the powers that be, Francis," he added, suddenly, "you've made that tall fellow a very good likeness of you! Did you know it?"

Knowlton shrugged his shoulders. "I had an idea his face was something like mine," he answered; "but as that is a common trick of ours, I have not given it a second thought. What I am striving for is a good picture, not portraits, and I must realize something from it, too. By heavens, Richardson, it has come to be a case of dire necessity, and that's all there is to it!"

"Rent not paid?" asked his friend. "That's too bad—I've been there myself, and then it is a very uncomfortable thing to have hanging over one. As long as one can climb up and down the water-pipe, and thus avoid meeting the landlady on the stairs, life is made endurable, but with you, I suppose——"

"There isn't a water-pipe within twenty feet of my window. No, I must sell, or get out, so—the mummy-brown again, if you please!"

Richardsen handed the paint to him once more, somewhat gingerly. "I can't help feeling I'm dealing with a piece of a dead body," he said, coloring at Knowlton's pitying look; "and I should think you would do the same, believing, as you say you do, in transmigration and re-incarnation, and all that sort of stuff. Suppose, for instance, that you were painting this picture with a piece of your own father's body when he was an Egyptian, ten thousand years ago!"

"Or, better still," returned Knowlton, squeezing a fresh supply of the paint out upon his palette, "my own old-time body, say!" As he spoke he touched the paint with the tip of one finger, and a shiver, at the same time, passed over him, leaving him strangely pale and shaken.

"Yes, but—hello, what's wrong?" exclaimed Richardson, noticing the change in his friend's face.

"Nothing—I don't know—a touch of vertigo, that's all," returned the painter, confusedly; "I—what were you saying?"

"Only that if your supposition were so, the contact of the two bodies—the new and the old—would make itself felt in the new."

"Yes?" said Knowlton, smiling again and returning to his work; "but I do not believe in transmigration to that extent, my dear fellow. There is a line, you know, that even we fanatics have to draw, and I rather imagine it is somewhere near that point in this case. But to change the subject, will you be at the Idler to-night as usual? If Mrs. McGwiginn should happen to take it into her good old head to ask me to pay or skip out, I'll have to realize on some of my personal property, and as I don't know the best places in town, I want you to steer me around. Won't object, will you?"

"Not in the least. My services are always at your disposal, and I'll be at the club at half-after seven or eight. And now I must tear myself away; so, until then——" and the end of the sentence was lost in the slight slam of the door as he went out. The artist listened until the echo of his friend's retreating footsteps had died into the murmurous silence of the great tenement in which he lived, and then going softly to the door himself, he turned the key in it. Coming back to the table, he drew his chair close up to it, and cast a furtive glance about the unhome-like room and into the deep shadows that lurked in the cobwebby corners. Then, with compressed lips and trembling hands, he drew the palette to him and gently pressed a finger into the little daub of mummy-brown still upon it.

A cold thrill shot up his arm, shaking the very nerve centres of his body as it did so, and making him shudder again and again, even as he sank back into the chair half unconscious. In another moment sudden dusk filled the room, through which the familiar pieces of furniture and draperies seemed to lose their familiarity and to take new shapes and colors unto themselves. With staring eyes he strove to pierce the mist that half obscured his vision, and to shake off the weird feeling that had seized upon him; but gradually the lids drooped and closed; and to his distended nostrils there came, as he lost consciousness, a faint, sweet odor which even then he recognized—the smell of cedar-pitch and myrrh. How long the terrible dream which followed lasted he could not know; but at last he woke to life again, and, struggling to his feet, he staggered to the window, threw it open, and let the faint breath of air stirring in the court yard far below sweep up past him and into the dark room behind. The dusk was just falling over the city, and far, far below him he could hear the tenement's inhabitants of the first and second floors preparing their evening meal, singing and cursing by turns as the preparation pleased or displeased them. The night air cooled his fevered face and refreshed him, however, and the great beads of perspiration that had gathered on his forehead were gone, as he turned back to the room again.

"I am a fool!" he exclaimed impatiently, "and hungry, I dare say. No wonder I imagine things!" and catching up the worn soft hat that lay beside his tumbled bed he hurried out into the hall and down the weary length of stairs to the street.

But as he closed the door, a small, heavy-bladed dirk, upon a shelf directly over the spot where he had hastily shoved the unfinished picture and its easel, jarred by his haste, whirled slowly around until it rested upon the very edge of the shelf, where it balanced to and fro and trembled in the little breeze that still puffed in at the open window.

Morgan, the favorite story-teller of the Bohemian Idler's Club, was talking as Richardson and the painter came in from their journey to the pawnshop, and the usual audience of interested listeners was collected about him.

"It may or may not have been a humbug," he was saying, with a shrug of his shabby-genteel shoulders, "but it was devilish queer any way you take it. I saw the man do it five times, too, and he failed but once."

"What do you call it—hypnotism?" asked a new-comer.

"I don't know; he simply says he sensitizes the water and lets you call it what you like. First he puts the tumbler of plain hydrant water into one room, and he and the subject go into another. He makes a few passes—that is where the hypnotism comes in, I suppose—and once the man is under his control, the professor walks into the other room and stands with his hands over that tumbler of water for perhaps a minute, not uttering a sound. Then he sends some of us into the room with the sleeping subject, and he stays with the rest of the witnesses. When everything is ready, he tells one of them to take his penknife and thrust the blade carefully into the water. He does so, and we hear a muffled scream from the other room, as if the hypnotized man had felt the stab. This was repeated three times, and every time the subject screamed and twisted about in his chair, as if in agony, while the knife remained in the water. As soon as it was removed the pain apparently ceased, and he rested quietly again. I was skeptical, of course," concluded the talkative Morgan, "and said it was all chicanery; but after seeing the thing half a dozen times, I felt differently, and I must say that it is extremely peculiar, if not mysterious."

"What had the subject to say for himself when he came to?" asked Richardson, who had joined the group.

"Very little, except that some one had tried to stab him, and had succeded three times in sticking a knife into his back, he thought."

"And did he know of the tumbler of water and its bearing on his hallucination?"

"No, he had been kept in still another room when first brought to the house, and had not seen or heard of the water."

"That is rather peculiar", said Richardson, thoughtfully. "I should like to have seen it myself." As he spoke, Knowlton, who had been talking with a fellow-painter at the other side of the smoke-filled room, started across it in answer to a beckoning nod of Richardson's. He had taken only a few steps, however, before he stopped suddenly and clutched convulsively at his breast, while an inhuman shriek, shrill and piercingly loud, burst from his lips. For a second he swayed there in the silence that followed, for every man in the room had heard the scream, above the talk and laughter, and had turned to see what it meant—and then his knees bent, and he fell heavily on the roughly carpeted floor, an insensible mass. A young physician who had been chatting near the fire-place hurried forward as Richardson did the same, and kneeling at the stricken man's feet, he tore open the shirt and put his hand over the heart.

"He is quite dead, gentlemen," he said, in a moment, in answer to the inquiring looks of those collected about them. Then he got to his feet and brushed the dust from his trousers. But, as they picked the lifeless artist carefully up, not one among the number saw the queer, white mark, just over the heart, that came and went again like a very old scar.

The next morning, after hurried arrangements had been made for the funeral by Knowlton's Bohemian friends, Richardson had occasion to return to the studio. The door was looked, but, with a key of his own, he let himself in without disturbing the awe-stricken Mrs. McGwiginn. The body lay upon the bed, beneath a sheet, and the early morning light drifted through the broken blinds and fell across it with an uncanny effect. The visitor went quietly to the bed, and, turning the sheet back from the face, looked down into the still features of his dead friend. Then he covered them again and moved away. As he passed the easel, which still stood where Knowlton had last shoved it in his haste, he turned deathly pale and caught the mantel for support.

"My God!" he cried, recoiling from the painting as if it were alive, and staring down at it with horror-filled eyes. Then he hurried past it and threw open the shutters, letting a flood of light into the room. A stray bit of early sunshine fought its way through the grime-covered window and crept along the floor to where the easel stood; and, doing so, it lighted upon a bright bit of metal that caught and reflected the light into Richardson's face.

Beneath the easel, as if hiding like a common murderer from justice, was the heavy dirk, driven into the uncarpeted floor an inch. Some night wind, more boisterous than the rest, had shaken it from the shelf, and, plunging downward to the floor, it had passed directly through the painting, not an eighth of an inch from the heart of the largest figure on the canvas—the man in the brown coat.—[San Francisco Argonaut.

OUTWITTED THE BANDITS.

Adventure in a Mountain Pass Back of Acapulco.

"If you are going to travel alone in this country you must carry two revolvers, but one of them may be worthless; in fact it may be better to have one of them of somewhat old-fashioned make," said Mr. J. V. Hawkins, of Pueblo, Mexico. "Mexico has improved marvellously in the past ten years, but bandits are still too numerous, and I can tell you how to protect yourself by relating the experience of a friend of mine. His name was McCoy Shepard, and he was on his way alone from Acapulco to the capital. It is an easily followed trail; he had been over it once, and he spoke the language very well. He had little thought of danger, although hold-ups are common enough on that route, but he went prepared for business. He put in the holster of his saddle a 44-calibre revolver loaded with cartridges that barely had enough powder in them to blow the bullets out of the muzzle, and then in the small of his back he hung the handiest 38 calibre he could find when in 'Frisco. He was making a trap, and it worked.

"It happened that as he was coming down out of the main range three road agents stepped from the rocks beside the road and had him cornered before he could whistle. They were armed with shotguns as well as machetes, but for some reason did not shoot before they spoke, as not infrequently happens. They invited Mac to get down, and he did perforce. Then one of them took the big revolver from the holster.

"'Good. It is big,' said he.

"'Yes,' said Mac, 'but it's a worthless thing after all. I never want to kill any one. I only carry it because I must make people think I am armed.'

"The bandits laughed at that. It was incredible that such a pistol should be worthless, and they said so.

"'But, gentlemen, I will put my hat in the road and you may shoot at it with the pistol. The bullet will not go through the hat.'

"At that he took off his hat, a gorgeous Mexican affair that cost $30 in Acapulco, and put it on a rock, not ten feet away, and stepped back toward but about five feet at one side of the bandits. They were interested at once. The idea was novel to them. The man with the pistol aimed deliberately and fired at the hat. Then the three ran to look at the effect of the shot. Mac's turn to shoot had come. Whipping out the unnoticed revolver he shot two of them down before they could turn on him. The third did no more than turn round before he caught his dose as well.

"Leaving everything as it lay—bodies, guns, hat, and all, Mac sat down in the shade of a rock and waited for some one to come along. He did not even reload his revolver. He had to make out a good case before the Government officials, and he knew just how to do it.

"After an hour or so a native planter with his servant came riding along.

"'Have the goodness to inform the Alcalde that an American gentleman has had trouble here with bandits,' said he to the native, and the native did as requested, of course. Three or four hours later came the Alcalde of the next place with a half dozen soldiers. Mac told his story briefly, and the Alcalde noted each point of it with the corroborating evidence on the ground.

"'You have done well,' he said. 'I know the rascals well. You have saved cartridges for my soldiers by killing them.'

"Then he stopped. He could not understand how the big revolver had failed to shoot through the hat. He thought there was some kind of necromancy about it. So Mac cut a bullet from a cartridge and showed that the usual powder space was for the most part filled with a cork. The Alcalde turned the cork in his hand and then said:

"'Those wise Yankees! But they do by subtlety what we would do by valor!'

"Then Mac gathered up his hat and revolver, mounted his mule, and rode on with the Alcalde, leaving the soldiers to look after the dead bandits. Take my word for it, and carry a good gun out of sight when traveling in Mexico, and another where all can see it."—[New York Sun.

LOST NEAR SHORE.

Twenty-Six Drowned on Cape Cod's Coast.

ONE MAN WASHED ASHORE.

The Iron Ship Jason a Total Wreck in Eastham's Shifting Sands and All But One of Her Crew Drowned-Fruitless Efforts of the Life-Savers.

All night three life-saving crews gathered at Highland Light, Mass., endeavored to save the crew of the British ship Jason, ashore on the treacherous sands.

One of the 27 men of the crew was washed ashore and careful treatment restored him to life. The Jason went to pieces, and 27 men were drowned.

When daylight came on it was seen that the ship Jason had broken in two amidships. Her main and mizzen masts gone and every man of her crew on board, numbering 26, were washed into the sea and lost.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Jason made the land of Cape Cod, and for the rest of the afternoon she struggled valiantly to weather the point. The captain had lost his bearings in the blinding storm, and when land was sighted he was so near that it soon became apparent that his ship was lost.

Men on shore had seen the vessel struggling in the terrific seas; and the life-saving crews from Point River station and the Highlands station were notified. These two crews were soon joined by the crew of the Pamet station, and all hands hurled the life-saving apparatus over the yielding sands to a point opposite the stranded ship.

It was after 8 o'clock before the men were in readiness with their guns, boats and life lines. At that time pieces of boats, spars and other wreckage were coming ashore and by the lights carried by the patrolmen the great white-crested surges could be seen breaking all over the ship.

With the wreckage was discovered a human body, and when it came up on the beach life-savers quickly sprang and clutched it before the suck of the receding waves could take it back to the sea.

The usual efforts practiced in cases of drowning persons were resorted to, and in half an hour signs of life were apparent. Stimulants were administered, and in another half hour Samuel Evans was able to talk.

According to his story, as soon as the officers saw that all hope was gone the crew were ordered to the rigging. The ship struck in the changing sands off Eastham, and the seas began rolling all over her. Evans was clinging to the lee rail when she struck, but before he could reach a place of safety in the rigging he was swept away.

The Jason was loaded with jute and was an iron, three-masted ship of 1,512 tons, built at Glasgow in 1879. She was owned by A. & J. A. Carmichael & Co., of Greenock.

CABLE SPARKS.

CHOLERA is raging in the Canary Islands, 60 cases having been reported in one day.

MRS. GLADSTONE, wife of the prime minister, is suffering with a severe attack of influenza.

THE situation in Madagascar is serious, and France has sent an inspector to Tamatave to watch French interests.

BY the wrecking of an express train near Milan, Italy, twenty persons were killed, most of whom were burned.

THE Spanish government has appointed a commission to endeavor to increase the export of wine to this country.

THE new British steamer John Hawkins, of 1,728 tons, foundered on November 25 on her first voyage from Plymouth to Marianopie. The crew were drowned.

A memorial window to James Russell Lowell was unveiled in Westminster Abbey. Ambassador Bayard made the speech of acceptance on behalf of the American people.

THE Fife mine-owners have agreed to concede 6¼ percentage advance in wages to their men. This concession probably will end the dispute at the mines in Fifeshire.

PORTUGUESE government organs consider that a dissolution of the cabinet is imminent in order that it may be reconstructed under the present prime minister, Senhor Ribeiro.

FREQUENT prodding by members of the House of Commons has caused the British government to inquire what steps the United States is taking to remove derelicts in the North Atlantic ocean.

THE French ambassador at Germany has assured, Chancellor Capriva that his government will make every effort to ascertain the person who sent an infernal machine from Orleans addressed to the chancellor.

The Potato Centuries Ago.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that at the time of the discovery of America the cultivation of the potato was practiced with every appearance of ancient usage in the temperate regions from Chili to New Grenade, at altitudes varying with the latitude. The name of the discoverer of the potato is unknown, but Du Candolle sums up the history of its discovery as follows:

"The potato is wild in Chili in a form which is still seen in our cultivated plants; it is doubtful whether its natural home extends to Peru and New Grenada; its cultivation was diffused before the discovery of America, and it was introduced in the latter half of the sixteenth century into that part of the United States now known as Virginia and North Carolina, and the potato was imported into Europe first by the Spaniards and afterward by the English at the time of Raleigh's voyages to Virginia."

BY the explosion of a powder magazine of the Brazilian insurgents at Pontodo Mattozo two British offices and ten seamen were killed.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Senate.

1ST DAY.—In the Senate, after the reading of the President's message, Mr. Dolph gave notice that he would on Tuesday say something about the paragraph bearing upon Hawaiian matters. The joint resolution for additional deputy collectors of internal revenue was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A number of reports were read and the deaths of Representatives O'Neill and Lilly announced.

2ND DAY.—In the Senate a large number of petitions from ex-soldiers were received asking for an investigation of the Pension Bureau. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling upon the President for all instructions given to diplomatic and naval representatives of the government at Hawaii. Mr. Dolph addressed the Senate, attacking the administration's Hawaiian policy.

3RD DAY.—The resolution offered by Mr. Hoar on Tuesday, requesting the President of the United States to furnish the Senate with copies of all instructions in relation to Hawaii given to ministers or naval officers of the United States since March 4, 1881, was taken up in the Senate, discussed for four hours, and agreed to without a division.

4TH DAY.—In the Senate nothing was done beyond the passage of some half-dozen bills of no public importance. The only discussion of any length was over a small private bill involving the re-opening of a judgment of the quartermaster general, as the allowance to be made from property taken on a farm on which Fort Sedgwick, in the District of Columbia, was erected during the war. The bill was passed by vote of 35 11. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

5TH DAY.—The United State Senate was not in session to-day.

House.

1ST DAY.—In the House, H. S. Bunday, of Ohio, and Mr. Griffin, of Michigan, were sworn in. A resolution for the appointment of additional deputy collectors of the internal revenue, to carry into effect the Chinese Exclusion act, was adopted. A resolution inquiring into the Lehigh strike was objected to, and went over. The President's message was read, and the usual order regarding printing made. The death was announced of Charles O'Neill and General Lilly, both of Pennsylvania, the usual resolutions passed and the House adjourned.

2ND DAY.—In the House the Bankruptcy bill was taken up, and after a motion had been passed limiting general debate to six and one-half hours, the bill was discussed by Messrs. Terry, Layton, Bretz and Stockdale.

3RD DAY.—The morning hour in the House of Representatives was consumed in discussion of the resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate the personnel of the navy, but no action was taken. Speeches on General Shields occupied the remainder of the session.

4TH DAY.—In the House of Representatives a report presented by the committee on accounts authorizing the employment of additional clerks, laborers and assistant doorkeepers in the capitol was adopted. The debate on the bankruptcy bill was continued. Mr. McAleer wants the statutes of limitations waived in any suit that may be brought by a laborer, workingman or mechanic in the United States to recover wages claimed to be due under the eight-hour law, and introduced a bill to this effect.

5TH DAY.—The defeat of the Bankruptcy bill was the principal incident of the House. This was accomplished by a vote of 142 to 111 on a motion by Mr. Bland (Dem.), of Missouri, that the House concur in the recommendation made by the committee of the whole, that the enacting clause be stricken out. Prior to the decisive vote Mr. Van Voorhis (Rep.), of New York, inquired if a motion to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee was in order, to which the Speaker replied that it was not. This finally disposes of the bill unless it should be passed by the Senate and come back to the House. A motion for reconsideration under the rules, must be made the same day on which the vote is taken or the succeeding day; and the House by a formal vote, adjourned till Monday.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE Lehigh Valley strike is a failure. The road is practically opened and the men who struck are out of positions.

AT Allentown, Pa., the Donaldson Iron Company, pipe manufacturers, at Amaus, announcing a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, affecting all men except laborers, who get 90 cents a day.

THE Reading Iron Co. posted notices announcing a reduction of from 5 to 7½ per cent. in the wages of its 750 employes of the rolling mill and the tube mill, beginning this week.

A NEW gold field is just being opened up 70 miles west of Colorado Springs, at Buffalo Sloughs. The ore, while of low grade, is said to be present in immense quantities, and being near the railroad, a rapid development is probable. About 200 men are at the new camp, and others are rapidly pouring in.

A despatch from Phillipsburg, N. J., says that a notice has been posted in the Warren Foundry and Machine Company's works that, "in order to compete with the cheap labor of the South," the men employed in the pits are given a greater amount of pipe to cast for a day's work. No increase of pay is allowed. The men will have to work about two hours more a day. Over 70 men are affected.

NEARLY one thousand miners of the Beech Creek region met in Philipsburg, Penn., to take action on the notice of a ten per cent. reduction. Representatives of the Clearfield region were present. The Beech Creek miners agreed to act jointly with the miners of the Houtzdale district, where notices of a ten per cent. reduction on December 10 have been posted. The Clearfield miners will hold a mass meeting at Houtzdale to-day. It is thought the miners will accept the reduction after securing a few minor concessions from the operators, such as cash payment, net weight, etc.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

WM. K. VANDERBILT has started on a ten-month's tour on his new yacht, the Valiant.

THE Misses Catherine and Jane Fuller, daughters of Chief Justice Fuller, have arrived in London accompanied by B. Fuller Smith.

GEN. LEW WALLACE says he was six years in writing his "Prince of India." He consulted many books, but only one person—his wife—in reference to the work.

Queen Victoria has presented to the Pitcairn Islanders a fine life-boat, which will be taken them from Esquimault, B. C., by the Pacific flagship Royal Arthur.

Niagara ice has been struck near Charleston, West Virginia, and will be piped to that city. The Kanawha Salt Works will re-open and 300 men will be started to work at once.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

BEN TENNIS was hanged at Harrisburg for killing Agnes C. Wright.

THE Boyer revenue law, which has been in operation the past year, raised more money for the State than any similar law ever enacted for the Commonwealth.

The fire which has been raging in the Crystal Ridge mine was gotten under control.

MISS BERTHA CLAY, of Philadelphia, the star of an opera company, was stranded in Indiana.

REV. DAVID J. WELLER, a well known Presbyterian clergymen, died at Bloomsburg.

THOMAS RODGERS, of Chester, who killed his father and attempted to kill his mother and sister, was sentenced at Media to twenty-six years in Easton Penitentiary.

THE fire in the Crystal Ridge mine is still burning fiercely. Three mine officials were caught by a fall of red hot coal and barely escaped death.

The will of General Lilly, the deceased Congressman-at-Large, was admitted to probate at Mauch Chunk.

WILLIE DREXLER, 4-year-old, of Altoona, fell into a tub of boiling water and was scalded to death.

FORTY cases of scarlet fever and diptheria have alarmed Bellwood inhabitants.

MRS. EMMA BENNINGHOFF and her 5-year-old daughter were suffocated to death by smoke from an Allegheny City fire, and another child will die.

OWING to the crowded condition of the jail at Reading, as well as its sanitary defects there is a movement on foot to erect a new one.

ADAM SCHORD, aged 50, a veteran of the war, was instantly killed at Primrose Colliery by an empty car dashing down the plane.

WHILE engaged in repairing the roof of the barb-wire mill at Allentown, Peter Butz and Oliver Knappberger, carpenter, fell and sustained serious injuries.

WILLIAM CHASE, of Conshohocken, was convicted of embezzlement and sentenced to eighteen months in the penitentiary. He sold a load of hay in Philadelphia and kept the money

THOMAS ROCHE and John Donovan, young cracksmen from the vicinity of Twelfth and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, were sent to jail for a year by Judge Clayton, for carrying concealed deadly weapons and attempting to break into the news store at Darby Station.

JESSE MCCROM, of Huntingdon, 26 years of age, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was jolted from his train and falling under the wheels had his legs so badly crushed that both had to be amputated. His condition is critical.

South Chester Council has decided to submit the proposition to increase its indebtedness $40,000. It is the intention to use half the loan for municipal improvements to furnish work for idle men.

FREDERICK STURM, a Pittsburg saloonkeeper, died from the effects of injuries received by a folding bed closing on him. The accident happened several weeks ago and when rescued he was unconscious. It was found that his lungs had been crushed and he was otherwise internally injured.

"You folks have been to a funeral; you will go to another," said Charles Reineman, of Reserve township, as his mother and sister stepped from a carriage on their return from the interment of a relative. As he spoke Reineman pulled a revolver from his pocket, placed it to his temple and fired. He died instantly.

IN the Criminal Court at Pittsburg, Judge Ewing imposed sentence upon the gang that tortured and robbed Mrs. Logan at Carnopolis, on October 12. Bert Shoemaker, the stenographer, was given a sentence of thirteen years and six months in the penitentiary; Grant Evans, the mind reader, twelve years and six months; George Harvey, stenographer, nine years and six months; John Shields, eleven years and three months, and Samuel Laughlin, real estate speculator, eleven years and three months.

HARPER WHITMIER killed Miss C. Helper and Mrs. Flora Martin of St. Joe Station and escaped with $200 he had stolen from their home.

HENRY HEIST, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Emanuel Monn in Adams County made a statement at Gettysburg accusing George Reese of the crime, and application will be made for a sixty days' respite.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

ANOTHER engine was wrecked at Sayre, and Engineer J. P. Crawford, of Chicago, was seriously scalded.

JOHN MCINTYRE and his 18-year-old son were crushed to death in a mine near Huntingdon, West Virginia, by a fall of slate.

ARTHUR ANDERSON, aged 12, and another lad, named Foster, were drowned at Milville, New Hampshire, by the breaking of ice on which they were skating.

A passenger train on the Indiana and Illinois Southern Railroad was wrecked at Mattoon, Illinois, two coaches being thrown into a creek. Five persons were injured.

A despatch from Topeka, Kan., says that the cold wave has caused increased suffering to the settlers in Western Kansas, most of whom are said to be without any fuel supply.

THIRTEEN people, who were returning from a Thanksgiving Day party, near East Liverpool, Ohio, were caught on a trestle by an electric car. Mr. Milton Harsha was struck by the car and killed, and six others of the party were seriously injured.

ARLINGTON R. BYERS, of Rising Sun, Ohio, aged 18, was shot and killed after starting to go hunting. He was stopped on a corner to talk by a brother and two brothers-in-law. His dog became impatient, and in jumping upon him struck the hammer of the gun with his foot, discharging it.

CAPTAIN ROBINSON, of the steamer Europe, which arrived at New York from London, reported that spontaneous combustion from a cask containing chemicals had caused a fire in one of the holds. The fire was extinguished by forcing steam into the hold. By the greatest precautions and vigilance the flames were confined to the compartments in which they originated.

EMPEROR WILLIAM is of the opinion that the infernal machine sent to Chancellor Caprivi was the work of a madman.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. DEC. 14

Hermsdorf Day at The Racket,

Dec. 20, 1893. Wed.

A Beautiful Souvenir, same as given at the World's Fair by the Hermsdorf Bureau, will be presented to every Lady coming to the Racket that day.

SCHOOL TEACHERS will make a note of the above, as it is the Wednesday of Institute Week.

THE RACKET G. R. Spigelmyer, Shem Spigelmyer, Jr.

PERSONAL.

——C. F. Deininger was off on a trip to Philadelphia and New York last week.

——Prof. D. M. Wolf, of Spring Mills, made a short visit in Centre Hall Saturday.

——Charley Swartz, the hustling young merchant at Tusseyville, gave us a call Tuesday.

——Mr. William Goodhart, the enterprising implement dealer, of Millheim, was in town Saturday.

——Mr. Michael Strohm, one of Centre Hills' most respected citizens, was in town on business Saturday.

——Jacob Smith, of Tusseyville, gave our sanctum a call. Mr. Smith publishes letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Miess.

——Mrs. Samuel Barr left for her home in Tyrone last week, after having spent several weeks with friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——M. M. Condo has been appointed administrator of the estate of Harriet Condo, dec'd, late of Gregg township, and a notice appears in another column to effect.

——Mr. E. M. Huyett, wife and daughter departed Saturday morning for Berks county, where Mrs. Huyett will remain several weeks with her parents.

——Dan. Reynolds made a trip down town last week for the first time for over a week or more. He has had a tussel with a severe felon on his hand, but came through all right.

——Mr. Joel Dubbs departed this week for Sharon, Pa., where he is located, after a visit ef several weeks among friends in Centre Hall and the valley. He will spend a few days in Harrisburg on his way home.

——Will Hofler, a son of George Hoffer, dec'd, gave our sanctum a call the other day. Will is now a reporter on the Mansfield, Ohio, *Shield*, and has had several years' newspaper experience in Kansas, and knows how to conduct a newspaper. He remained several days in town the guest of his uncle Peter Hoffer.

——Sheriff W. A. Ishler gave the REPORTER a call yesterday afternoon, while in town. He was to Tusseyville attending the funeral os his uncle, the late Wm. Ishler. The Sheriff is making preparations to hand over his office on January 1st, to Sheriff-elect Condo, and says the work connected with the same is of no small proportion.

Wanted Other 'Taters.

A neighboring clergyman was much surprised one day at receiving a basket of potatoes from an old lady in his parish, with a message saying that as he had remarked in his sermon on the previous Sunday that some common taters (commentaters) did not agree with him she had sent him some real good ones.—Jersey Shore *Herald.*

Signed His Marriage License.

A. B. Myers, of Hanover, signed his marriage license by holding the pen in his teeth. Mr. Myers had the misfortune to lose both hands. He is about to wed a woman in York county. His penmanship is among the best seen in the Clerk of Court's office.

Eighty-Eight Branches.

Bradford has a branch organization of the Pennsylvania society for the prevention of cruelty to children and animals. There are eighty-eight branches of this society in the state.

—*Knifed*,—at our store, cut in two. Prices on pepper, raisins, mixed candy, La rubbers. *Kum Kwik.*—G. H. Long.

A HUNTER'S PARADISE.

The Seven Mountains a Great Happy Hunting Ground.

Our Centre county hunters of deer, bears, and the like, are lamenting the scarcity of game to afford that satisfaction to a hunter's heart which our mountain districts once offered when they could return home from a week's hunt laden with venison. Now they frequently return without a smell or sight of deer.

The Seven Mt. district to Union co., the Brushvalley Narrows, the Pennsvalley Narrows, Greens Valley and the Snowshoe region, in days gone by—in the days when our gran'-pas hunted—were alive with deer, but now it is a rare sight to see one and more so to shoot one. Hunting with dogs and hunting out of season have well nigh exterminated these noble denizens of our mountain wilds—the once happy hunting grounds of Centre county Nimrods.

But, for such of our hunters as are sighing for hunting that will turn out big with venison and furs, there is still a paying patch on Uncle Sam's farm. The north west is where you can get a shot almost any hour between daylight and dusk. A sample of hunters' luck in that region is given in the item below:

"There is plenty of big game in the river bottom districts in Washington and Oregon just now. Heavy snows, two or four feet deep, in the mountains have driven the deer, elk, and bear down to the valleys in great numbers. One hunter bagged four bears and two elk in one day near Holcomb, Wash., last week, while three hunters returned about the same time from a short hunt in Stevens co., Wash., with eleven deer. In Jackson co., Or., a hunter killed five bears in as many days."

When the Boalsburg Modocs, and the Horner and Gentzel gangs of Nittany, and the Mussers and Stovers and Woodward hunters are out one and two weeks and come home with one or two deer, it is counted pretty good luck, considering that some of their trips dont have any deer at all after a faithful hunt.

The Patrons of Husbandry.

Eighteen new granges and an increase of 5,000 in the membership is the record of growth in the patrons of husbandry during the year. Not less than 800 delegates from the various subordinate bodies will attend the annual sessions of the state grange which began at Harrisburg on Tuesday. There is talk of a resolution denouncing Secretary Morton for his speech at Chicago and the committee on legislation will probably report a bill similar to the Niles measure which fell at the last session of the legislature. Three members of the executive committee will be chosen, but no other officers.

Death of Dr. Orlady.

Dr. Orlady, of Durant, Wisc., died a few days ago, at his home, after an illness of two days. He was a brother-in-law of J. C. Boal, of our town, and some six years ago made a prolonged visit to friends here. He was a very sociable gentleman, of large knowlege and an ardent Democrat and tariff reformer, and frequently spent hours in the Reporter sanctum discoursing upon the injustice of the protective tariff. The deceased was the father of George B. Orlady, a prominent member of the Huntingdon bar, and the leader of the Republican forces over in Huntingdon county.

Religious Excitement.

That aristocratic town, Bellefonte, has been in a slight convulsion for a week or more by the teachings of a Rev. Wheeler, a Seventh Day Adventist, who hired a hall and tried to convince his hearers that Saturday was the proper day to observe as the Lord's Day, instead of Sunday. He partly won over to his creed the minister of the United Brethren church, when his meetings were summarily put to an end by his disappaarance.

For Twenty-five Cents a Day.

Men are working in the woods near Kane, for twenty-five cents a day and board themselves. One jobber hired six men last week at these figures. He told the writer that he intended to pay them better wages, but they begged to be allowed to work at the wages stated, twenty-five cents a day and they find board.—Kane *Republican.*

Only Four Prisoners.

There are only four prisoners confined in the Clinton county jail at present. In Clearfield county the sheriff has thirty-four boarders and there are over one hundred criminal cases to be tried at the next term of court in that county.

Prize Winners.

County Chairman Meyer offered prizes to the districts polling the largest percentage of the Democratic vote of the year previous, and to the Millheim borough and Worth township Democrats he awarded the prizes.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

HE HAS MUSCLE.

A Preacher Who Can Slug as Well as Pray.

Rev. Hugh Strain, the young pastor of the Morrisdale circuit, is the right sort, says the Philipsburg *Ledger.* He insists on having perfect order at his meeting and a big burly fellow who had taken a dislike to young Strain bragged that he was going to his church some night and kick up a rumpus purposely to get a chance to flog him. The ruffian went and created his little disturbance. Mr. Strain went to him and kindly asked him to keep quiet. The big fellow sneered at him and kept up his racket. The young preacher went to him again and told him he must keep quiet or go out. The big fellow said he wouldn't keep quiet nor go out, and the first thing he knew the young parson's hand was on his collar, and the next thing anybody knew, the ruffian was sprawling in the road, and he didn't go back after any more of that kind of medicine either. Youug Strain might have preached till his teeth fell out and not won half the esteem and admiration among the miners as that little exhibition of courage and muscle aroused.

Remember Lohr's Wife.

The caution is meant for Centre Hall as well as other boro's where councils are derelict in their duty. Mrs. David Lohr, well known in this vicinity, was caused to fall, by a defective board walk, in Philipsburg, breaking her wrist. She sued the boro for damages and the jury awarded her $1800, besides which Philipsburg must also pay the costs.

A similar accident may happen in Centre Hall any hour, and a far more serious with far heavier damages, simply because a few in the council block the way to a proper discharge of its duties instead of using their position for gratifying personal spites and discriminating against citizens, principally in the matter of walks. Some citizens receive sharp notice to repair defective walks, while walks belonging to a councilman have been built and repaired and the charge snaked into the boro expense account, yet citizens adjoining on all sides, and with lots similarly located, have had to build and keep in repair their own walks. Upwards of $500 have thus been illegally spent which the citizens should take legal steps to have refunded.

On account of this vicious practice of favoritism and discrimination on the part of a few councilmen, citizens are slow to heed the notices of council to repair walks; hence there are many dangerous traps.

Remember Lohr's wife.

Pick 'em Off before Christmas.

Those of our amiable councilmen who were so "bossy" in stoning the street for the pure benefit of the pike company might now make themselves useful by picking the stones off again, since we had sleighing the job appears more wretched still. The stones were put on without law and there is no law against picking them off again—but there is a law to prevent the picking of the taxpayers' pockets by this job of street and bridge building.

Pick the ugly stones off before Christmas.

Complete Throughout.

The REPORTER'S job department is complete in every particular and embraces all the latest faces of type. With fast power presses we are enabled to turn out work while you wait and at prices which will win the job, and then you get first-class work only. Letter heads, envelopes, etc., executed neatly and cheaply. We are equipped in modern manner and ask only a trial.

Upset and Got Hurt.

One day last week while Thos. Wilson was assisting Mr. Confer, on the Joe Crotzer farm, west of this place, at hauling fodder into the barn, as they were driving to the barn with a load, an unexpected blast of wind struck the wagon upsetting it, landing Wilson on a pile of stones. He was picked up unconscious, with face and forehead severely cut along with other bruises. He is able to be about again.

Teacher's Institute.

Teacher's Institute will convene in session next Monday morning at Bellefonte, in Garman's opera house, and in consequence all schools in the county will enjoy a vacation, as a teacher will receive no pay for teaching that week. It is a gala week for some, and is attended with a good time in general.

A Pretty Souvenir.

We have received a copy of the Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph's" World's Fair Souvenir, the prettiest thing out in that line. It is offered to the readers of that journal for 50c when accompanied by six coupons cut from the "Chronicle-Telegraph."

Destroyed by Fire.

The foundry, machine shops and planing mill of Plimpton & Son, at Clearfield, were destroyed by fire Thursday morning. Loss, $5,000.

—Why should mince pies be without raisins when you can buy 4 pounds of good raisins for 25 cents at C. P. Long & Co's.

THE LOHR CASE.

Mrs. Lohr Gets a Verdict of $1,800 Against the Borough.

In the hall of justice on Wednesday considerable business of vital importance was transacted. The jury in the case of Isabella Lohr vs. Philipsburg borough returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $1,800, subject to the opinion of the court on a question of law reserved. It is generally conceeded, however, that the verdict will be allowed to stand.

This will be a dear lesson for our neighboring borough. When the case was first tried in this court a jury awarded Mrs. Lohr $957. The borough authorities were not satisfied and carried the case to the Supreme court. That high tribunal reversed the decision because of an error in the charge of the court and sent the case back for a new trial. This has just now ended with a verdict as above recorded. It has already cost Philipsburg borough several hundred dollars in costs and attorney's fees, and, all told, it will make a very expensive pavement.—Bellefonte *News.*

The lady is the wife of David Lohr, who some years ago lived at Centre Hall.

On the Sick-list.

The M'Coy family, at Potters bank, is having much sickness at one time. Mr. John M'Coy has not improved any since our last week's issue, and Mrs. M'Coy being also somewhat ill makes the situation all the more distressing in that household. In addition to these the son, Alex. M'Coy, living on the same premises, became ill at Harrisburg some three weeks ago and hastening home was laid up about 3 weeks, with grip, but is mending up again.

The aged mother of Fergus Potter, of whose breaking a leg we made mention last week, altho 95, we are told by Dr. Jacobs is likely to survive that accident; she had her other leg broken some six years ago.

Mrs. Kate Conley, of near this town, has also been on the sick-list for near two weeks, caused by cold.

Jared Kraemer, of Rebersburg, is able to be up again.

The aged widow of Jacob Wolf, at her sons, John Wolf, is still feeble with little prospect for recovery. Mr. John Wolf was also laid up several days of an attack of grip.

The Sale Will be Stopped.

The unpopularity of the Columbian postage stamps is not confined to artistically educated people; it is general all over the country. It is evidenced to the government by the underscored orders for old style stamps, by the demand of the public, reflected through the postmasters, and by the big stock of Columbians yet on hand. Aside from the inartistic proportions of the stamps, the extra exertion and time taken to give two licks to a stamp has made people tired. Postmasters all over the country have had great trouble working off the big stamps, but the supply yet on hand is large. But the sale of them will be stopped at the end of this month, and relief will come to tired eyes and tongues.

Married Through the Window.

Rev. James M. Runkle, pastor of the St Paul's Reformed church at Mechanicsburg, Pa., performed a marriage ceremony the other day under difficulties which very rarely occurs when a wedding takes place.

Harry Reihl, of Mechanicsburg, who was confined to his home by smallpox, and Miss Lizzie Baker, who had been his faithful attendant, were the contracting parties and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Runkle standing outside the dwelling and marrying them through the window. The knot was as effectively tied by our Penns Valley boy as if there had been no existing obstacles.

Wards of the State.

The report of the Soldiers' Orphans Commission for the current year shows that $82,122.10 reverted to the State treasury as an unexpended balance. Five hundred and twenty-five children were enrolled at a cost per capita for education and maintenance of $37.73. The mortality rate since the introduction of the present system of management has been less than one-half of one per cent. a year,

In Possession.

James C. Smith, the newly appointed postmaster at Millheim is now in possession of the office, and has appointed George B. Hazel his assistant. The office will not be removed from its old location for the present, and the mail will be distributed from ex-postmaster Gutelius' stand.

Died in Clinton County.

Dr. G. W. Pearson, an old resident of Nippenose Valley, Clinton county, died a few days ago, aged 76 years, 5 months and 11 days. He had practiced medicine in that section of the state for about forty-five years.

Entered by Burglars.

Burglars entered the grocery store of William Hess, Philipsburg, Sunday night and took $15 in cash, the contents of the money drawer.

—White English sugar 5 cents per pound; 2 pounds of mixed candy for 18 cts. at C. P. Long & Co's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Items Short and in Season.

The juveniles know just exactly how many nights they have to sleep yet before Christmas comes.

Harper & Kramer want you to see their nice Christmas goods.

The turkey market is still low, but gobblers hold their heads high as ever.

Two inches of snow afforded near two weeks of fair sleig hing.

Huyett's Texas steer is non est now; burgess Riter got 37 balls after him and he fell under the weight of lead.

We wont press you for a Christmas gift, but if you kindly pay up arrears on Reporter we can buy one for a dear friend.

Sheriff Spangler says sliding down hill on a bundle of straw goes like greased lightning; he tried it once and when over he needed greasing.

The Centre Reporter for 1894 is the best present you can make a friend.

Harry Dinges is no slouch at breaking colts; he has the nack of doing it with less than half the fuss and fight that others use.

Singing conventions are now beginning to ripen, and the good places for free boarding are beginning to grin.

Make up your mind that you will have a merry Christmas and that you will do your part to make it merry for others. Don't be mean.

George Emerick is determined to make it hot for this town—he has been hauling wood in every day for over two months, and none will freeze.

A Bellefonter, the other day, innocently remarked, "Now that we have a competing railroad, which train will bring the boom and where will it be unloaded?"

Dont Be Caught In This.

Nearly every month some new and unique swindle is worked off on the unsupecting in all its prestine freshness. The latest scheme is something like this: A stranger calls upon a farmer who resides upon a public highway—not an unsual place for farmers to reside—and solicits the privilege of posting bills on the most conspicuous side of the barn or fence. He pays the farmer two dollars for the privilege and gets a receipt for the same. With the farmer's autograph once in his possession, the receipt turns up in the shape of a note for $200.

Made Out His Own Papers.

There is an old soldier out in Bald Eagle Valley, who is also a justice of the peace. This old soldier has been drawing a pension and for some time past he has been making out his own papers and vouchers and swearing to them himself; a case of the old soldier part of him swearing before the justice of the peace part of him. The department caught on to the racket and suspended his pension, and now the old soldier will have a picnic fixing up the trouble that the justice got him into.

Died of Diphtheria.

A child of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Harter living near Millheim, aged about twelve years, died last week of diphtheria. Mr. Harter's family was composed of several more children who were removed from the infected locality for fear of contageon. No other cases are reported in that immediate neighborhood.

Cost $11,000.

One of the passenger engines on the Central Railroad of Pennsylvania cost $11,000 and has the very latest improvements, electric head light and the bell is rung by steam. It is the engine built for the private use of Vice President Webb of the New York Central and was used on the Adirondack mountain road.

To Ward Off a Cold.

A mustard foot bath will frequently ward off an approaching cold. A tablespoonful of mustard to two quarts of hot water is the proportion for an adult; for a very young child double the quantity of water may be used. A bucket, on account of its depth, makes a better receptacle than a tub, and while the feet are being soaked a warm blanket should be thrown over the knees, covering bucket and all.

Communion Services.

Rev. J. W. Boal will hold Communion services at Centre Hill next Sabbath morning. Preparatory service Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. Services at Centre Hall next Sabbath afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock.

—A good pair of shoes will make an excellent and appreciated Christmas present. Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte, can furnish anything in that line to be had.

More Time Should be Given Teachers.

One of the noticeable things regarding a county institute program is the small amount of time allotted teachers to ask questions or discuss subjects. The entire time almost is given to instructors who say a good many things—sometimes good, sometimes bad—but not one of them may touch on the point most interesting to some of the teachers. Nearly every teacher has some special point he would like instructions on, but he has no opportunity. More time should be given the teachers that they might bring up such matters, and a great deal more practical good would result to the schools. Fine theories and instructions are all right, but don't always meet the wants of the teachers.

Afraid to Go Back on Friday.

Not a man of the strikers resumed work at Hazleton, on Friday 8th. This is not wholly because they could not have gotten employment but is mainly due to a superstition among railroaders that Friday is a bad day to commence work on. This was demonstrated before when Trainmaster Smithkorse said to the committee in waiting that he could use one crew Friday morning. There was a feeling of uneasiness among the men at once. Some of them volunteered to go out and work Thursday night but as that was not practicable they decided to wait until Saturday for a beginning.

Almost Justifiable.

A Missouri editor says he has a subscriber who gets drunk every little while, and invariably insists on paying a year's subscription. He has his paper paid for in advance up to 1926. We wouldn't object if some of our subscribers would occasionally take a drink of the same kind of medicine.

Lock Haven Market.

Butter 25 to 28 cents per pound; eggs 28 cents per dozen; chickens, 50 to 60 cents per pair, live; dressed chickens, 12 cents per pound; dressed geese, 75 cents a piece; apples, 12 cents per peck; potatoes, 15 to 18 cents per peck; lard, 11 to 12½ cents per pound.

Clinton County Deaths.

Recent deaths in Clinton county are: Oscar Ross, of Farrandsville, aged 20 years; Mrs. Elizabeth Williams of Lock Haven, aged 82; Conrad Myers, of Bald Eagle township, aged 74; Reese H. Quigley, postmaster at Island, aged 85.

—Cold wintry weather demands good stout foot wear, and just such can be found in all styles and prices at Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

—Raisins, 5 cents; table oil cloth, 20 cents; cambrics, 3½ cents; mustache cup and saucer, 15 and 20 cents; china ware in abundance.—G. H. Long, Brick store.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	58
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	22
Eggs	24
Lard	9
Shoulders	12
Ham	14
Tallow	4
Potatoes	50
Sides	6

Our efforts this year will be to show a larger and more varied stock suitable for the season and at much lower prices than goods of like character can be bought elsewhere.

In Handkerchiefs from the one for the baby in silk to the one for the man, have been selected with great care. A Ladies' or Children's Initial Handkerchief at 5c, and 3 doz. lines of more expensive ones in nearly all letters.

In Aprons we have about 8 styles at 25c. each that are certainly beautiful. Some few at a lower price and others a little higher in embroideried goods.

Coats—a lot of Ladies' Cheviotts at $3.50 each. A great bargain.

You must come to see us and you will not wonder that we are busy, when you see our elegant stock.

Garmans.